Illinois

Labor - 922

A TACTICAL BLUNDER

THAT WE have advocated labor [illegible] belonging to our group should identify themselves with labor unions whenever and wherever the doors have been opened to them upon terms of absolute equality, is a well known fact. Some unions have manifested a disposition to be fair and square along these lines, but it is unfortunately true that the doors have not been sufficiently opened to bring about complete racial unification. The result is that in many avenues of employment openings have been thus made for us in consequence of our being excluded from membership in the unions, that otherwise would not have existed.

THAT PERSONS thus excluded from membership should take advantage of opportunities that are open to them through union strikes, is perfectly natural. It would be foolhardy to pursue any other course. Many of them have thus secured employment, and this is especially true of the stock yards, where, since the last strike, more have been employed than ever before. They are not only making good and rendering efficient and satisfactory service, but it is the expressed determination of their employers to retain them regardless of the outcome of the strike.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 16

Labor - 1922.

Agents

The South is still opposed to the North recruiting colored laborers there. In Birmingham, Alabama, it costs just $3,750 to take out a labor agent's license.

Baltimore Md.

STATE OFFICIALS WARNED TO CHECK EXODUS OF LABOR

Atlanta Constitution

Unlicensed Labor Agents Are Operating Throughout Georgia, Commissioner Stanley Says.

12-6-22

NO AGENT IN STATE LICENSED TO OPERATE

United States Bureau of Agriculture Gives Basis to Report That Laborers Are Emigrating.

Warnings to county officials and civic organizations of Georgia to watch out for the operations of labor agents who have not qualified to serve in this work under the state law were sent out Tuesday by Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of commerce and labor.

Mr. Stanley took this action after he had found that a considerable exodus of labor which will be badly needed next spring has taken place in recent months. Many of the laborers who have left the state were taken away by labor agents.

Along with the warning of Commissioner Stanley came the news reported by the Associated Press that there has been a considerable exodus of farm labor from the cotton belt due to the recent damages of the boll weevil.

In explaining the qualifications required of labor agents Mr. Stanley said they must pay a tax of $1,000 in each county in which they operate; must register with the ordinary and must obtain a license from the department of commerce and labor.

No Authorized Agents.

"At the present time there is not a labor agent in the state authorized to transact such business," Mr. Stanley declared.

It is pointed out that a person must obtain a license from the department even in cases where such person desires to obtain labor for his own use in states outside of Georgia. Failure to obtain such a license places a person liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor.

The Associated Press reported that heavier acreages of small grain have been planted in the infested boll weevil districts of the south, basing this statement on a report of the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture covering the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. It is on this report also that the statement is made that there has been a considerable exodus of farm labor from this territory.

Officials Warned.

"I have brought this matter to the attention of the tax collectors, the sheriffs, chiefs of police, county demonstration agents, canning agents, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and I have also written a letter to each judge in the state, asking that he specifically charge the grand jury in each of the counties of his circuit with reference to this law," Mr. Stanley said. "Officials of this department have visited and are visiting the various counties of the state in an effort to put a stop to this exodus. Bailiffs, constables, policemen, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs can put a stop to the operation of these labor agents if they go at it vigorously. Georgia is a big state and unless help is secured from each locality the work of this department will be in vain.

"I would be glad if you will aid in creating a sentiment that will arouse all of the citizens to watch diligently, and vigorously and land these labor or emigrant agents on the chain gang," he told reporters. "We have found that it is a favorite method of procedure for these agents to send threatening letters to certain negroes and in a day or two approach such parties and offer them a position in another state. These agents, very largely, work in the country and small towns and all the people must be alert in detecting and reporting to the proper authorities these agents. You can aid in arousing public sentiment and I trust that you will have no hesitancy in doing so. Unless something is done a bad condition next year is going to prevail upon the farms."

Labor - 1922.

Condition of

Georgia (Peonage)

MANNING CONVICTED OF MURDERS AGAIN

Atlanta Constitution

Covington, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Clyde Manning, star witness in the famous Williams murder case, was again found guilty this morning and sentenced to life imprisonment, the same as that given to him in a former trial. The jury retired at 11:08 o'clock this morning and returned the verdict at 1:48 o'clock.

The second trial of the state versus Manning, charged with murder in connection with the famous Williams "murder farm" killings, was begun here Wednesday. 7-28-22

Manning is the negro former "farm boss" on the Williams farm and confessed accomplice of Williams in the alleged slaying of eleven negroes on the Williams farm.

He was tried here in May, 1921, found guilty and on his appeal for a new trial, his case was carried to the supreme court, where a new trial was ordered. He was sentenced at the former trial to life imprisonment.

His defense was based on a plea of fear of his own life, claiming that John S. Williams, his former employer, told him that "he would kill me if I did not kill other negroes."

WILLIAMS' FARM BOSS CONVICTED BY JURY

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

COVINGTON, Ga., July 27.—Clyde Manning, negro farm boss on the Williams plantation, near here, where a number of negroes were killed last year was convicted late today of murder by a superior court jury which fixed his sentence at life imprisonment. 7-28-22

John Williams, owner of the farm already is serving a life sentence. This was Manning's second trial, the first verdict having also been a life term. He confessed to taking part in slayings but asserted it was at orders of Williams, who he declared, wanted to hide peonage conditions.

JASPER'S SHERIFF FREED OF PEONAGE

10-11-22

Atlanta Constitution

A verdict of acquittal was returned by a jury in United States district court Tuesday in the peonage case against Sheriff Harvey K. Persons, of Jasper county, who, with his brother, W. F. Persons, were placed on trial Monday. A similar verdict was returned in favor of the latter.

The Persons brothers were charged with "kidnaping and holding in slavery" Robert Lee Griggs, an Atlanta negro, who claimed he was arrested here and taken to Jasper county where he was subjected to peonage following conviction on a misdemeanor charge in superior court of that county. He claimed threats were made against his life if he failed to work on the Persons farm.

Denial of the negro's charges was made by both defendants who claimed that they had paid the negro's fine and with his agreement had permitted him to work out the amount of the fine on the farm. They further denied that threats were made against the negro, or that he was compelled to work against his wishes. The jury was out only a few minutes.

Sheriff Persons and his brother figured prominently in the famous John S. Williams "murder farm" case in 1921, and the resulting peonage probe which disclosed startling conditions. Harvey Persons was sheriff of Jasper county at the time and was criticized for his alleged failure to co-operate with federal agents and officers in the Williams investigation. Williams is now serving a life sentence at the state prison for the alleged murder of 13 negroes on his place. A short time after the Williams expose an indictment was returned in federal court against the sheriff and [illegible] brother.

JOHN WALLER'S TRIAL FOR PEONAGE DELAYED

Atlanta Constitution

The trial of John Waller, Fayette county farmer, charged with peonage in connection with alleged holding in a condition of compulsory servitude Pony Thompson, 59 years of age, said to be an uncle of Waller's wife, which was scheduled to be held before Commissioner W. Colquitt Carter Friday, was deferred until Saturday, November 18. Georgia, Atlanta

Absence of government witnesses necessitated the postponement of the case, according to the commissioner.

The charges against Waller grew out of the recent investigation of the ax-slaying of J. C. Langston, a rural mail carrier, of Fairburn. Waller was arrested on suspicion in connection with the slaying of Langston but was released from custody three days later. 11-11-22

While federal officers were conducting an investigation on the Waller farm near Fayetteville, they were beseiged by Thompson to take him away from the farm where he stated he had been held for eight years by Waller, whom he claimed threatened him with physical violence if he ran away.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH [illegible] PEL 16

Labor - 1922.
Conditions & Improvement of
Maryland.

PROMINENT COLORED CITIZENS OF MARYLAND

~~Wilmington Advocate~~

Cantonsville Folk Hold Industrial and Economic Conference

8-12-22

CANTONSVILLE, Md., Aug. 10.—The colored people of Cantonsville held an Industrial and Economic Conference at Grace A. M. E. Church, of which Rev. G. A. Williams is pastor, Friday evening, August 4, 1922, at which addresses were made by Hon. Allan Benny, former U. S. Congressman from New Jersey, and Mr. Herman L. McGhee, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation, upon the need and necessity uniting the savings of the Colored race in one big finance organization so that their savings may be used for the development of business enterprises of their own.

The committee of important Colored citizens of Cantonsville, through whose efforts the Conference was arranged, were: Rev. G. A. Williams, Mr. Samue. Tersell, chairman of the committee; Messrs. William Adams, Ashbury Ridout, Ollie Gross, Roger Wicks, Harvey Taylor, Isaih Wallace, Isaac Gross, Misses Mary Bennet, Marcella Bennett, Marie Williams, Martha Ray, Leona Hall, Ida Torsell, Flora Terrell, A. E. Hall, Bessie Taylor, Ella Cooke, Cella King, Rebecca Dorsey.

Mr. Benny, in his address stated the Colored race is on trial before the country today, as to its ability to construct a great financial organization on exactly similar lines to the great finance corporations handled by white men.'

The addresses of the speakers were enthusiastically received by the colored citizens of Cantonsville. Everyone enjoyed the conference. In addition to the addresses, special musical selections were rendered by local talent.

Labor — 1922.
Peonage

Florida

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 8, 1922

THREE FLORIDA MEN ACCUSED OF PEONAGE

Negroes Declared Arrested, Made to Work Out Debt.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 7.—Charged with peonage for the alleged holding of two negroes to work out a debt, three prominent naval stores operators of Dixie county have been ordered held for the December term of the Federal District Court. The men, released on a joint bond of $750, are W. Austin Brown, Moses L. Brown and W. H. Mathias.

The alleged peonage is said to have extended over a period of two years. W. Austin Brown works on his property several county convicts, it is said, under a law whereby convicts are leased to property owners.

The two negroes are said to have owed the three men certain debts, and for the purpose of making collection they were taken in custody by W. A. Brown and forced to work on his property along with the convicts. Moses L. Brown and Mathias are charged with having been a party to the conspiracy to work the negroes. The three men deny that they have committed peonage.

Labor — 1922.
Peonage.

Virginia

Peonage Is Taking Hold in Norfolk

Chicago Defender
6/17/22

Norfolk, Va., June 16.—Alleged peonage of a new sort has cropped out in the tidewater section of Virginia. Leaping from the far Southern states, this scourge of the South has taken a foothold in a border state and frightened the inhabitants of those fair counties where Gen. Armstrong meant for the influence of Hampton institute to be felt most strongly.

Men are being taken off the street, from the poolrooms and stores, and after being placed in jail are impressed into involuntary servitude to work off debts accrued by white men paying their fines. The usual fine is $10. The work these men are made to do is on the oyster dredging boats that ply in Chesapeake bay. If they do not work willingly they are pushed off the boats and drowned.

The city authorities take care that news of these conditions do not reach the outside world. Two Race investigators, sent down from Washington, were escorted out of town by the local authorities. Recently a man arrested and in handcuffs was killed by the arresting officer for back talk.

At the present time a question has been raised as to whether the federal court has the right to try the slayer of a Race navy yard policeman. Investigation is being made as to whether the federal government owns, leases and controls the spot where the killing occurred to the extent that it has the right to try the case. In case a decision is reached that the federal government has not that right the white slayer will be turned over to the local authorities. This murder happened to be one of the crimes that leaked out

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
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Labor–1922
Peonage

District of Columbia.

PEONAGE CASE UNEARTHED BY THE N. A. A. C. P.

Washington Tribune
10/7/22

Boy 16 Years Old Held By Democrat Officeholder From Louisiana

Frank, Col.

Because Frank Coleman, a 16 year old boy from Louisiana, refused to work ten months for six dollars, James L. Murphy, 1716 Lanier Place, Northwest, had young Coleman arrested on the charge of destitution and incorrigibility. The case came up Monday before Judge Sellers, of the Juvenile Court and young Coleman was committed to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians and sent to the Susie R. Cook school, Anacostia, for a period of 30 days, pending an investigation with the view of returning him to his home in Louisiana.

Young Coleman was practically kidnapped about ten months ago and brought to Washington, by Murphy, who is alleged to have promised the boy big wages and a good home. Young Coleman alleges that his parents did not know, nor did they consent to him coming to Washington. His mother did not know where he was until after he had written her from this city. Murphy kept young Coleman at his home in practical peonage. The boy has been here ten months and only received $6.00 in money from Murphy.

About a week ago Frank left the Murphy home and secured work with a transfer concern at $3.00 per day. He was working there when Murphy had him arrested on the charge of destitution.

James L. Murphy is employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and has his office in room number 725 of that building. He was a page in the Senate and has been in Washington about 20 years. The ill treatment of young Coleman aroused the white neighbors of Murphy and when they learned of the boy's arrest, ethy appeared in court in the boy's interest.

Shelby J. Davidson, executive secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was informed of young Coleman's arrest and rendered the boy valuable service. Mr. Davidson is trying to keep young Coleman here, for the boy wants to remain here and attend school. He is 16 and only in the second grade, but he is very anxious to attend school. "For that boy to return to Louisianna now, after Murphy's defeat in trying to make him return to his home here, would mean peonage for the boy," said Mr. Davidson, "and we are trying to save him from that inhuman and un-American condition, so prevalent in the South. The boy is hungry for an education and has a great desire to help his mother in Louisianna."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor - 1922
Demand for.

District of Columbia.

NORTHREN FIRMS AGAIN SEEK SOUTHERN LABOR.

Dallas Express 10/14/22

(By A. N. P.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 12—Prosperity has arrived with a bang! That is the information of the best informed people of the land, and it has not waited for the fall elections It is unquestionable that the passing of the tariff bill has had a stimulating effect on business; and from careful investigations in all sections of the country, it has been found that the folks who are without work now are so because they wish to be.

A remarkable revelation has come to light here. Carefully picked representatives of certain industrial concerns are known to be in the South seeking Colored labor to bring North A number of these representatives have betn through Washington, and it is said that the workers are to go to points East, the Middle, and far West.

Whether this is the beginning of a new migration of Colored people from the South, remainst to be seen. It is believed, however, that industrial concerns will hardly encourage extensive migration with the coming of winter, but if the demand is so apparent this fall, by next Spring great train loads will again pour into northern industrial communities

The Associated Negro Press representative has already seen hundreds coming through Washington. On two coaches of a midnight train leaving Washington for New York and other points, more than one hundred were counted, and there was no excursion party. A visit to the union station here at almost any hour will confirm fully this information.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor — 1922
Demand for.

Prefer Colored Labor In New Steel Plant In Gary, Indiana

Newly Erected Works That Will Employ 15,000 Men Will Use Colored Men

GARY, Ind., May 26.—The question whether colored labor from the South is adaptable to northern industrial uses, appears to have been settled by the results obtained here. News of the erection of a new tube mill, which when completed will employ 15,000 men is followed by the understanding that colored laborers, both skilled and unskilled will be used wherever they make good. Gary, whose growth in the last ten years has been the wonder of the country, is purely and simply an industrial city, and has given an unusual opportunity for measuring the capacity of the colored worker. The steel mills and tin plate works, and the many other mammouth plants are the reason for Gary's being. This city of 65,000 or 70,000 people, 6,000 of whom are colored, exists for the purpose of supplying labor to these giant manufacturers, and of catering to the needs of colored labor and its big chance during the war when labor was scarce and later when immigration was cut off, reducing the regular labor supply.

Steel officials say the colored worker has shown ability. Their only complaint has been the lack of steadiness. Many of the men who first flocked to Gary were the careless floaters who flood any city when there is a chance to work; spend a few weeks to get a stake and then move on. Later a more substantial group came who bought homes, brought their families and became permanent residents. The schools here are among the finest in the country, mixed as to race but with colored teachers as well as white. There is a large number of colored professional and business men.

The Mid-City Bank, through its subsidiance the Mid-City Realty Co., and Mid-City Building & Loan, own large tracts of property here and have specialized in modern home building. It is said a big proportion of their homes have been built for the colored residents and their information bureau reports that they have achieved such success, they are planning still further efforts in connection with the large influx of colored people who are expected to seize the opportunity to locate here because of the great demand for labor with coming of the need for 15,000 men to man the tube mills.

Labor — 1922
Demand for

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Wants Men With Families

new york Amsterdam News

John T. Clark, of Urban League Says Plants Are Calling For Stable Men.

12-13-22

(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 11.—Industrial activity is on the upward trend in the Pittsburgh district for there is a pronounced scarcity of labor. "The demand for labor in plants in this district is almost as great as it was during the war," declared John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the local branch of the Urban League. "Hardly a day passed but what several calls from plants in this section come to the League asking our assistance to secure steady reliable men with families who care to locate in this city and work in the plants. Employers here are especially anxious to get southern Negro workers with families. They are averse to single men for these men usually prove to be 'floaters'—they will not work steady nor can they be depended upon," he continued.

Mr. Clark said that he is in position to place hundreds of married men with families who care to come North and settle down. The Urban League will use its facilities for seeing that families of such men are properly located and settled into their homes here. "I should be glad to hear from steady reliable married men with families who care to come here to work in Pittsburgh plants. Communications addressed to me at 518 Wylie Avenue will receive prompt attention" he said.

Labor-1922
Demand for,

Texas.

Discourage Negro Idlers

The problem of the idle negro, mentioned by Dr. Slaughter in a recent address, is one to which the people of Houston may well give their attention.

The Houston post 9/19/22

No one knows just how many negro men are loafing about the city and billetting themselves in the servant houses of the more well-to-do white citizens, but there is certainly a considerable army of them. Many of the members of this gentry neither toil nor spin, yet appear arrayed in a glory to arouse the jealousy of Solomon. They are members of that most contemptible of all classes of the male gender, the class that depends for support upon its women.

Meantime, the cotton fields of Texas call for labor. While representatives of farmers meet in Texas cities to seek a way out of the labor shortage and save the cotton, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of healthy negro bucks are hanging around the cities, dressed in their purple and fine linen, engaged in no more arduous occupation than playing pool or dominoes, and dining on what the negro servant women supply them with.

The police officers can do their part in cleaning up the vagrants, but the individual white citizen can render valuable assistance by looking into conditions around his servant quarters, as Dr. Slaughter suggests. Every owner of a servant house should take the trouble to find out who is living in it besides those authorized to do so, and where idle negro men are found to be making headquarters in them, no time should be lost in forbidding them the place.

The idle negro is a constant menace. He is not only an economic loss and a burden for the community to carry, but he tends toward crime. To give him free shelter is to encourage him in idleness and mischief. At a time when the State needs his labor, it is the duty of the white people to do what they can to force him into honest and profitable employment.

WANTED
COLORED MEN

For steady employment as automobile mechanics, truck drivers, and chauffers. Employment is permanent, pleasant and at good wages. No colored man needs to be out of a job if he understands the automobile business. The Central Automobile & Tractor School, of Pittsburg, Kansas, is training hundreds of men for good jobs. It is said that it requires only from ten to twelve weeks to learn this trade. This school has a great building for school purposes, with all the modern and up-to-date machinery and equipment. Our men should interest themselves in this great school in the United States where this wonderful training is given to colored men. The tuition and board and room expense is very cheap there. Their big catalog is free and will be sent to all who will write for it. Our men who want to improve themselves and be able to do better should, by all means attend this school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor – 1922

Florida

Discrimination

WHITE MEN GIVEN PREFERENCE JOBS ON STREET WORK

Mobile Register

For First Time in History of Pensacola All White Men Employed in Street Paving.

1/30/22.

WEST FLORIDA BUREAU
THE MOBILE REGISTER
Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 29

Perhaps for the first time in history, practically all white men are employed in the work of street paving in Pensacola at the present time. Negroes are being worked as draymen, or as men to handle the mules which are used in ploughing up the streets to get the proper grade, but as a general proposition, the employes are all white, and the greater number of them are voters. In other words, the contractor appears to be carrying out his promise to work all home and white labor, and he is taking on all the men possible, to guarantee the completion of the job in a month as the contract specified. Very rapid paving is thus guaranteed.

Concrete laid on a base six to eight inches thick is the material being used in this work, and the same sort of material is to be used on other pavement which is projected in this city. The present work calls for the pavement of fourteen blocks of the city, but, bids are being asked for an equal lot in the western part of the city, and the work will be kept up for some time. This will furnish a great many idle men work for some time.

It is stated that the contractor will be unable to finish the work on contract time on account of the inclement weather and also because the street railway company will be unable to get a supply of steel to relay their track, which runs through a part of Alcaniz street to be paved.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor— 1922

Discriminations

THE LABORER AND HIS HIRE.

Washington Eagle — 10/14/22

One thing is clear with reference to the activities of labor unions, and that is they have made gradual increases in the pay of the members, standardized the amount and kinds of work to be done by people in various lines of industry and set a limit upon the number to be admitted through definite apprenticeships to the several trades.

Everywhere the colored employee is relativly lower paid than his white colleague. The curse of segregation is in the submission to lower standards both by imposition and by practice within a segregated group. When you are set off as "different," then it is easy to give you discarded materials, machinery and equipment, with lower pay for your work; and it becomes easier to follow the lines of least resistance within the segregated group because there is no incentive to effort through competition. Wash, D. C.

There can be no real race progress until those colored people who have been given an opportunity to see the light, undertake the responsibility for those who are still in darkness; until segregation is fought on the principle that it is vicious and bad, or until such definite policy shall be adopted as shall make it a force for the gradual achievement of higher standards of pay, work and living. Either way, the watchword is "Race Solidarity," and every colored person must be tested by his loyalty to that ideal; every colored movement, and every policy announced to secure followers.

Without vision the people perish, and vision is impossible without imagination. Imaginative men and women are seldom economic-minded, hence their pay must be provided by those who are, and their business interests must be the care of men who have the impersonal attitude to money and values.

This people must concentrate on higher pay for its teachers among whom are its greatest percentage of imaginative minds. Its writers must be fostered and its visionaries must be given opportunity to live and experiment if the race sincerely hopes to arrive at the goals it should desire and for which it expects its leaders to contend.

Say what you please of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, this much is clear, the people have rallied to the support of a man of vision, force and imagination, and when people can do that despite many failures, they are bound to move forward, because it is the way of progress.

Look about you in your neighborhood, employment, societies and orders to discover what people of vision you are underpaying and holding in low esteem because they are not as forehanded as yourself and others. "A man cannot serve two masters," he cannot serve God—spirit, imagination—and mammon wealth, things, materialism. Pay your thinkers what they should have in order to produce what you and your people must have: Plans, vision, facts, truth.

General

Dear God! forgive us for the lie—
"All men are free!"

That man may laugh while this must mourn,
One's heir to honor, one to scorn;
Were they born free? Were you? Was I?
No not when born, when we die
And of our robes—or rags are shorn,
"All men are free!"

—Selected.

All men are free and equal born
Before the law! So runs the worn
And specious parrot-cry;
All men are free to starve or sigh,
But few to feed on Egypt's corn.

There toils the cheated black, forlorn;
There weeps his babe in disease torn;

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor — 1922

Discrimination

New York

MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS ACCUSE SHIPPING BOARD

4/24/22

New York Amsterdam News

Colored Seamen Organize League and Hold Rousing Meeting Registering Bitter Protest Against Government's Color Line in Selection of Employees.

Showing a determination to carry their protest and resentment where it may reach Senators and Congressmen in the coming Fall election, members of the Colored Marine Cooks and Stewards League, Inc., held a rousing meeting Wednesday evening, April 19, at 207 W. 137th street for the purpose of launching a protest against color discrimination on steamships controlled by the U. S. Shipping Board through its New York Division, 49 Broadway, of which Robert M. Watkins is Operating Manager.

President E. G. Valverde presided and from the opening of the meeting until it was closed it could be seen that the men were determined that somebody would have to answer. This was especially noted when Secretary C. Riley Chambers referred to the Shipping Board officials who had been approached with the accusation as "passing the buck." Also when correspondence was read showing that in his letter to the League R. J. Ringwood, Manager of the Operating Department of the Shipping Board at Washington, who expressed no knowledge of any differences shown to colored men applying for positions; while Robert M. Watkins, Operating Manager of the New York Division, says "There is an undefinable antipathy toward colored chief stewards on the part of the balance of the white crew which evinces itself in many ways causing trouble which is very difficult to attribute to any specific cause."

Therefore, not being satisfied with the attitude of these officials the officers of the League at once placed the matter into the hands of Hon. John F. Carew, Congressman from New York, who immediaely took it up with Chairman A. D. Lasker of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Lasker makes the contention that the Board has no direct control over the matter pertaining to the employment of the men. It was said though that this statement of the Chairman of the Shipping Board is not borne out in order No. 11 issued February 17, 1922, by A. F. Frey, Vice-President in charge of operations.

In his speech President Valverde said, "Most of you are aware of our movement and what we have achieved. In February I was approached by many cooks and stewards, also messmen, concerning discrimination by employees of the Shipping Board not on account of inability because many of these men have been to sea and are rated as first-class cooks and stewards. I called Messrs. Chambers, Sealy, Hutchinson, Drakes, Watson, Holder and Cornell to my office to formulate a plan to combat the situation. These men felt the need of an organization and nobody could undertake it for lack of time and employment taking them to sea, also a central place to meet. So I gave a part of my office as a meeting place and we agreed to send a representative to Washington to protest in person to the Shipping Board. Mr. Chambers, our representative, will explain to you later. Next move was I called on Attorney Crick who advised us to incorporate. Many hours were spent drafting proposed Chapter which was passed by the Supreme Court and later by the Secretary of State. Now we are a live incorporated body. Frequent consultations were held between Mr. Chambers, Mr. Crick and myself regarding the Constitution and By-Laws. Mr. Crick said he believed and approved of men being put in a position to help themselves, and it is for us now to show that we can stand alone."

The President, who was loudly applauded, was followed by Secretary C. Riley Chambers who said: "The President has spoken on the conception of this League, our Attorney, Mr. Crick, on the necessity of organizing I am going to state the results derived so far from our organizing. It is necessary to say that this organization came into being through the formation of a Committee of Unemployed Colored Chief Stewards who were highly incensed by the treatment accorded by the Port Steward of the U. S. Shipping Board and the Agent of the Sea Service Bureau. This ill treatment extending for some period back, they resolved to lay their grievances before the Chairman of the Board. After corresponding with several officials to whom they were referred, they clearly saw the political move of 'passing the buck' functioning at its worst. They then resolved to send a representative to Washington for a 'show down.' With the assistance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People an audience with A. F. Fry, Vice-President in charge of Operations, was granted. I present the case, and substantiated the charge of discrimination. A. F. Fry issued Operations General Order No. 11 putting a check on this discrimination. Now gentlemen, it is not enough for us to stop there. So my advice to you is that by organizing and again securing your place on the sea, by individual efforts, you can carry yourselves so that this stigma be forever wiped out. We have secured promises from many steamship companies who have denied ever practicing discrimination, many of them stating it has been their practice to order their men from the Sea Service Bureau as they had been instucted to. If this is true, it would seem that the Sea Service Bureau has been the Arm of the Government, guilty of these discriminatory practises. In conclusion I beg to say that it is quite necessary to carry on that this League be financed to carry on this fight. Up to the present E. G. Valverde has been the main financial backer. I have made sacrifices, am making sacrifices now that I can ill afford. If you men are actuated by the right spirit, if you want to be true men, if you feel the insult that has been given to you, you must come forward and be a financial member of the League."

Dr. J. H. Banks, the well-known dentist of this city, also made a strong and convincing address. Stephen R. Crick, 11 Moore street, this city, Attorney for the Organization read the Constitution and the By-Laws, which were afterwards unanimously adopted.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH OCT 16

Discrimination.

rorce Negro Labor Crew To Quit Work On County Highway

Hundred Armed Whites Put Men On Train Bound For Tennessee

Public Ledger of Phila.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 2.—Work on a road being constructed in Mitchell county, in the mountains of North Carolina, was suspended here when armed citizens forced a crew of Negro laborers to eave the county, according to a story published in the News and Observer. There are scarcely any Negroes in Mitchell county, according to the newspaper, and their presence there is objected to by some of the white citizens.

Soon after the men arrived in Mitchell county to begin work on the road, according to the News and Observer, a white man appeared at their camp and told the construction superintendent that the Negroes must be moved out of the county. The superintendent failed to obey the order, and late that afternoon a hundred armed men rode into camp and commanded the Negroes to leave. The men offered no resistance and agreed to depart. They were led to a railway crossing, where a freight train was stopped, according to the newspaper, and placed aboard. The leader of the white men is said to have paid the freight conductor money sufficient to purchase tickets for the Negroes to the Tennessee line. The laborers are said to have been employed by C. C. McCabe, a road builder.

Frank Page, State Highway Commissioner, with headquarters here, stated that the work on roads in Mitchell county was being done by the county and he had received no report regarding the Negroes being force to quit work there.

Labor—1922

Discriminations.

Public Ledger
Philadelphia, Pa.

A SQUARE DEAL DENIED

Industrial and Educational Discriminations Against Negroes Closing the Door of Opportunity to Them

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11-18-22

THE editorial on "Inter-Racial Contacts" which appeared in your paper a few day ago suggests to me that not only should the social and educational balances be kept true as between the races, but that industrial opportunity should be offered the Negro in proportion as he is fitted to measure up to the requirements of productive industry. It matters very little how closely the races may co-operate in school, church or social contact; if the right to work at the task one is best fitted to perform is denied, the whole scheme of social justice falls flat.

No matter how friendly one may be, no matter how interested in demanding justice for all classes, it will be difficult for him to portray the soul-searing effect of racial discrimination unless he has felt its blasting effect. The writer has felt it. He knows what it means to be told that Negroes are not wanted, not because he was not capable of doing the work required, but because he was a Negro. Trained in specialized work, he was forced to accept a job as a janitor in order to support his family.

The Inter-Racial Conference, which suggested your splendid editorial, gave thought to the proposition that inter-racial contacts would break down intolerance, injustice and prejudice. It suggested that such cooperation should be directed toward increasing the Negro's responsibility toward himself; that less should be done "for the Negro" and that more should be done "by the Negro." To this program every right-thinking Negro will subscribe most heartily. He is ready and willing to make his contribution to society according to her every demand; but unfortunately, it seems that society, as at present organized, is not willing to accept the Negro's fullest contribution and to avail itself of the tremendous reservoir of teachable labor right at hand.

It is not alone in the ordinary activities of life that the Negro is denied his opportunity to contribute of his best to society, but in many cases he is denied the chance to get the training which will make of him a better and more useful citizen. A colored high-school graduate saw an advertisement that a large industrial plant needed apprentice students for its training school. The colored youth presented himself at the manager's office and not only was refused admittance to the school but was insulted because he "had the nerve to apply for a place."

Not only does the Negro youth find the door of industry closed against him, as the case above shows, but he finds his way barred when making application for technical training in some of our institutions of learning. A colored graduate of a high school made application for admission to a technical school. His application was accepted on his high-school record and he was told to attend for assignment to classes, etc. When the Negro youth appeared before the dean he was informed that, owing to certain requirements of the curriculum which made it necessary for students to work in various industrial plants, it would be impossible to have this youth enrolled because the industrial plants would not have a Negro student, and he was requested to withdraw his application.

Two colored boys will graduate from the trade department of the Philadelphia High School in June. A requirement of the department is that students shall work in some plant two weeks and attend school two weeks during the senior year. There are several white boys in the class and all of them have been placed; but these two colored boys have not been placed and are in danger of losing their certificate of graduation because of the failure to meet the requirements of the department. Not only has the superintendent tried to place these boys, but outside agencies were appealed to; but up to now nothing has been done for these boys.

The writer undertook to find employment for two young colored men who were equipped splendidly to do constructive work. After repeated refusals one man said: "I can't employ these colored men, but if you can find two white men having the same qualifications as you say these men have I will not only give them a job but will take personal charge of them and advance them as rapidly as possible."

In each of the cases mentioned the colored man or youth is ready and willing to make his contribution toward self-help. These are not cases of concessions from "high to low"; these are cases of eager, intelligent desire to join in the procession of productive workers, not for their own advantage, but that through intelligent preparation they might add more to the sum of human achievement than were they to follow the usual occupations classified by some as "Negro jobs."

The failure of the Negro youth to secure opportunity is having a bad effect on the minds of the race. They are asking, Why prepare for productive or creative occupations when those who have completed college training or trade training find the doors of industry closed against them? The result of this form of reasoning is shown in the growing number of Negro youth who drop out of school after having passed the compulsory school-attendance age.

Pennsylvania

A few days ago a colored man applied to us for employment. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, an analytical chemist, and during the war was employed in one of the large powder plants as an expert on explosives. He was thrown out of employment after the war and has been unable to find a place at his profession in any chemical establishment in the country, being told frankly that they could not employ a Negro. During the war his color was forgotten in the rush to win the war. The trained chemist is now employed in a department store, running the elevator.

A. L. MANLY,
Industrial Secretary, Armstrong Association of Philadelphia.

Labor—1922

Discrimination.

Oklahoma.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 10, 1922

TULSA LIMITS NEGRO EMPLOYEES IN HOTELS

Will Regulate Colored Workers in Public Places.

TULSA, Okla., June 9.—The City Commission will soon enact an ordinance to regulate employment of negroes in all public places here, Harry V. Kiskaddon, Commissioner of Police, said to-day.

Yesterday a police order requiring that Tulsa hotels discharge all negro employees whose duties brought them into contact with guests was modified by Reese Moran, Chief of Police, so as to apply only to rooming houses and small transient hotels.

Chief Moran said the action of the Police Department in making the order was prompted by moral reasons.

RESEARCH OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor—1922

Foreign

COLORED PEOPLE OF LONDON ELATED OVER LABOR PARTY VICTORY

Pittsburgh Pa. American 12/11/22

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Crusader Service. The colored population of this city composed of Asiatics, and Negroes from Africa, America and the West Indies were overjoyed at the successes of the Labor Party in the recent parliamentary elections. They are particularly elated over the election of Saklatvala, a Parsee from India, who has resided in England since 1903. Saklatvala accepted the nomination of Labor Party to contest the members of Parliament on the Labor seat for Batterson.

Among many of the newly elected ticket are many friends of the Negro race and it will now be possible for those sections of the Empire largely populated by colored people to exert pressure upon the Colonial office to improve their political condition. More than ever it is realized that an active, intelligent and radical organization is needed in England, the heart of the British Empire, to give voice to the needs and inspirations of Africa and the West Indies. Such an organization can serve a great end by keeping tab upon the Labor Party while criticising the policies of the Colonial office and the Bonar Law government.

It will be remembered that among the new M. P's is Sydney Webb, author of "The Aims of Labour" published in 1919. This book outlined, it will be recalled, a comparatively liberal, though undemocratic, policy toward Africa.

Greatest hope for the keeping of the Laborites to their word is expected from the criticisms of Newboldt and Saklatvala.

Europe

Distributing Farm Labor

The survey of unskilled labor in Texas and other States along the Mexican border, instituted by the Federal department of labor, with the view of creating a system of better distribution of this class of labor at seasonable periods, is a step in the interest of both the laborers and the farmers. Such a system is urgently needed. Houston Post Texas

Mexican labor has become a highly important factor in the agricultural industry in the Southwest. And while there is usually an ample supply of unskilled Mexican labor, the difficulty has been in getting the men on the farms at the time when they were needed. On the other hand, Mexicans from over the border, come seeking employment, and congregate in centers, not knowing where to go to find work.

Deplorable conditions arose two years ago at San Antonio and several other Southwest Texas cities, when hordes of Mexicans came across the border under the modified immigration rule permitting farm laborers to come into the country for specified periods, and swarmed in those cities before the crops were ready for harvesting. The result was they became public charges. The cities had to establish bread lines for them. They were as so many refugees. They had been told they were needed in Texas for farm work, and they were needed, but they came a month too early. 11-9-22

It will be a great advantage to agriculture if the government can work out a system of distributing this labor as it is needed. The government employment agencies that operated during and after the war might serve as a model for handling farm labor. Congress failed to renew the appropriation sufficiently for the perpetuation of the war employment agencies, and that failure perhaps contributed a good deal to the distress of the unemployed during the season of depression in 1920 and 1921. It will cost something to maintain the distributing agencies for the agricultural laborers, but it ought to be a good investment.

This idea of public authorities co-operating in the distribution of farm labor is spreading. The successful experiment in Kansas towns of providing camps for wheat harvest hands and sending the men out to places where they are needed, will be recalled in this connection. It is a movement that will do much to improve agricultural conditions.

It is evident that the present Federal survey is concerned chiefly with Mexicans. But it could well be extended to unskilled negro labor. Doubtless, if there were a more efficient system of distributing negro labor in the cotton seasons, more negroes would be available for agricultural service, and the farm labor supply would be greatly augmented.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor—1922
Migration Movement.

OCTOBER 14, 1922

The Negro Moves North.

One of the most important and significant movements of the war decade was the migration of Southern negroes to the North. In 1910 the colored population north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio amounted to little more than a million; in 1920 it was 1,475,000, an increase in ten years of 44 per cent.

As a result, for the first time in the history of the country, the center of negro population has taken a northeasterly trend. This center is now in the northwest corner of Georgia.

The explanation for this movement is found in the abnormal demand for cheap labor in the north during the war and the consequent heavy migration of Southern negroes. During the recent business depression it is said that many of these workers returned to their old homes, but that they will remain there permanently is much to be doubted.

The partial recovery of industry has brought on once again a stringent shortage of unskilled labor, a shortage which the unwise immigration laws make it impossible to relieve with workers from Europe. It is very probable, then, that the increasing wages which are being offered in the Northern industrial centers will again attract the colored laborer from the tobacco and cotton fields.

Apparently the colored race in the United States is not destined to remain permanently segregated in one section. It was the especial adaptability of the negro workers for the industrial needs of the Southern colonies which first brought them to these shores; their increasing fitness for the requirements of the industrial North is now attracting them in turn to other sections.

ANOTHER NEGRO MIGRATION NOW IS IN PROGRESS

Thousands of Southern Negroes Are Leaving Farms of South for Northern Cities.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—Thousands of Southern negroes, discouraged by the failure of cotton crops under boll weevil conditions and attracted by comparatively high wages in industrial districts, are leaving the farms of the South for Northern cities, according to railroad officials, who today confirmed dispatches from Cleveland saying another negro migration was in progress. Many also are reported going from states farther South to North Carolina, where an extensive road-building program is under way. Most of the negroes in this section are going to Detroit, with many buying tickets for New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, it was said.

Although the exodus is widespread, it is not of the organized variety, these officials said. It is more of an individual nature, many of those traveling north beginning work in industrial centers during the world war and others being kinsmen of negroes who have remained in the North and who are now sending money to bring their relaties to new homes.

NEGRO TOILERS MOVING NORTH

Sunday American

South Georgia Employers Are Alarmed Over Fresh Exodus. Ohio Steel Mill Draws 150.

Atlanta Ga 10/29/22

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 28.—Another exodus of negro labor from South Georgia to the North appears to be assuming serious proportions, according to police officers and ticket agents here. Within the last week 150 boys and men have gone from Albany to Steubenville, Ohio, where, it is said, they are to be employed. Other movements are planned within the next few days, it is said. The labor was recruited from all over this section and assembled here for entrainment. Officers declare they are powerless to interfere, as the labor agents have complied with all the requirements of law, both state and municipal. Business men and employers of negro labor profess to be alarmed over the situation and are seeking any legal steps that may be available to them.

During the period between the outbreak of the European war in 1914, when immigrant labor was almost cut off, and the beginning of the financial depression two years ago there was such a heavy drain on the labor supply of the South that numerous counties in this section showed actual losses in population in the census enumeration of 1920.

BALTO. LABORERS SOUGHT BY UNIONS

Recent Labor Adjustments Show Interest of Negro Workers Lies With Unions

BARS DOWN ON COLORED

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Southern Labor Continues To Blow Into Northern Industries

10/21/22

With the bars of practically every department of the American Federation of Labor now let down to the Negro laborer and a special organizer on the ground inviting him in, the question is now squarely up to the colored workers as to whether they will continue to be a football between capital and organized labor and a large mass into the organization and help to direct its policies and reap its harvests.

At meetings of several of the ministerial unions of the city recently these bodies decided to urged all laborers to affiliate with organized labor and a large mass meeting has been called under their auspices at the First Baptist Church, Monday night, October 30th, at which Dr. Ernest Lyon and others will speak. W. W. Cordell, of Cincinnati, National organizer of the American Federation of Labor will have charge of the meeting.

Those who have kept up with the recent labor disputes realize that the laws of self-preservation, both to unionism as well as the negro laboring group, lie in close cooperation between white and colored labor. The leaders of white organized labor have clearly seen this and have thrown open the doors to the colored workers.

They have not only thrown open the doors, but they are begging them to come in. They have found out by costly experience that the laboring contigency of a group of people numbering one-tenth of the entire population cannot be ignored Because industry could throw thousands of colored workers into strike jobs during the shopmen's strike, the battle was greatly prolonged, and the final terms greatly altered thereby.

On the other hand colored workers here have not come to realize clearly the side on which their bread is buttered, according to Mr. Cordell, who seems to have found it hard to reach the colored workers in great numbers. That they are beginning to wake up is a hopeful sign and it is expected that the cooperation that the ministers are giving will bring the effort to a successful conclusion.

EXODUS OF NEGRO LABOR INDICATED

Industrial Activity in North and East and High Wages Are Attractive.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
OCTOBER 15, 1922

An exodus of negro labor to the North and East is indicated by applications in the State Department of Labor, according to E. I. McKinley, deputy commissioner of labor, in charge of the employment bureau. Mr. McKinley yesterday said that the number of negroes applying for work has decreased from 25 to 50 daily in the summer to five or six a week. Many of the negroes making application, Mr. McKinley said, ask if they can be sent out of the state, and refuse to accept work that is offered in Arkansas. The state bureau supplies state demands only.

Mr. McKinley said that he has verified from local commercial employment agencies that there is no negro labor on the market. One agency reported that the same situation apparently prevails in Memphis. The agency recently received a request from Memphis to supply negro labor there, as no such labor was available in Memphis. Mr. McKinley Thursday published an advertisement for negro harvest hands at $1.50 a day and board. Yesterday not an application had been received. In July a similar request for 0 negro laborers brought 120 applications the day of publication.

Field Help Not Needed.

It is said that settlement of the car trike has resulted in renewed activities in the industrial centers of the North and East, and that desirable wages are being offered to negroes. ndustries and construction work in rkansas still are tied up because of ar shortages and no emergencies are alling for additional labor in the cotton fields. Because of the open weather of the last few weeks, cotton picking has been steady and there has been no necessity to rush the work. This situation has resulted in a lower scale of pay than would have been offered had it been necessary to pick the crop at once, and Mr. McKinley said that he felt sure that the crops are being handled locally and that town negroes are not going to the fields.

The report of the bureau for the past four months shows registrations for labor of 1,791 in June, 823 in July, 750 in August and 1,020 in September. Practically all of the September registrants were white men.

HALT TO NEGRO EXODUS URGED BY D. C. BARROW

Atlanta Constitution

An Economic Error and Moral Wrong, Educator Brands Discouraging of Negroes.

Atlanta Ga

Athens, Ga., November 25.—(Special.)—Stop the negro exodus. This is the plea made by David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia, in a statement issued here Saturday. 11-26-22

"In my opinion it is economically unwise and morally wrong to drive negro citizens from their homes," the chancellor declared.

Chancellor Barrow's statement followed recent stories in Georgia newspapers the last few days that signs had been posted in Oconee county warning "You niggers to leave here by January 1, 1923."

Subsequent stories told of a mass meeting held by negroes and white people at which time the negroes declared they would put their confidence in the better class of whites and "remain where we were born and reared." The notices were put up by mischievous boys, it was claimed.

"While the notice may have been posted by a boy—I have known boys to do such things—it is too serious in its consequences to be disregarded," the educator warned. "It has been true all across the southern states that the boll weevil has caused an exodus of the negroes.

"We will find it hard to supply the places of those who go. It is beyond reason to make the exodus greater than it normally is."

LABOR LEAVING THE SOUTH

Birmingham Reporter, Birmingham Ala

Since 1917 there has been going on an exodus of Negro people from the South to the North, East and West. The situation at times has been very threatening and has injured certain sections of the South in no little way, especially is this true in farming sections, and it has damaged to some degree the manufacturing plants. The program is going on now and is on the increase. Whole families are leaving; some are going for better wages, many are leaving for better conditions in general, these conditions being pictured most vividly by intelligent and expert labor agents. 11-23-22

The South will not gain by any unusual exodus of the colored people. Whether the Negro will profit according to the pictures drawn, is to be seen. The real question that should confront our section, as we see it, is: Is there a real, substantial, undeniable reason for the unrest among colored people? If there is, can it be found and remedied? If there is no reason except a foolish notion of better times and better conditions, could not that be explained away and men taught to stick to their native heath and while remaining here have the encouragement of law-abiding citizens, the executors and administrators of the law? There is no doubt in our mind but the idea of higher wages, if the laborer considers the expenses there attached, is frivolous, unreasonable and will prove in this regard very expensive. If he desires to earn and save money, there is no section better than our own. If he is going for education, political rights and to rear his family in the atmosphere of freedom and independence, he has grounds for argument and should be considered. As it regards the education feature, this can be and should be remedeid at the earliest possible moment if decent colored citizens are to be persuaded to remain in the South. It can be done and we believe that when those in authority wake up to a fuller sense of their duty regarding the colored man, it will be done. He must have better treatment in the courts; this can be done and every decent court authority, at least in our section, will do it. As regards the political situation, while it is very important, equally as important as any other here mentioned, it is the hardest problem of all. It won't be solved in a day, a year, and maybe not in a generation, but it will be solved, it can be and ought to be. Colored men and women of respectablity should not be barred of the privilege to exercise the right of franchise because they are colored. But this is a serious question, and it is more serious to the Negro because he sees all of his other rights barred because of the failure to exercise this right. This question reaches back to some fifty years and has a history filled with pathos, grief and sorrow. It is on the heart of every man as a dangerous question, and one that leads straight to the political grave of any politician, statesman or public organ of the South who dares to advocate the Negro's rights in this particular. And yet, with this shadow of night, with this cloud hovering over our day, the sun is not far away and we firmly believe that the laws will reach all humanity alike and its provisions of protection, its liberties, will mean the same for one race as they do for another.

It will take time, patience, prayer, sacrifice, labor, money, and, above all and in all, it will be won by unquestionable character and manhood.

IMMIGRATION POLICY AGAIN IN FOREFRONT

Daily News 11-7-22

Shortage of Common Labor One Aspect of Complicated Problem.

The total contribution of the United States to civilization and its ultimate significance in history may be much influenced by the outcome of the national immigration policy now in the making.

The immigration policy has become one of the foremost problems of the day, as a result of the shortage of common labor which is beginning to be felt in the country's industries, and which is causing agitation in some quarters in favor of liberalizing the present restrictions on the inflow of foreigners.

Shortage, or prospective shortage of day labor, is only one aspect of a problem that has many sides. Nationality of the immigrants now most heavily pressing for admittance is not the same as twenty years ago. That is one item for consideration. The effect upon the American standard of living if the immigration bars are lowered is another.

"Cheap Labor" Argument.

The present law limiting annual immigration to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of any nationality present in the United States in 1910 has been in operation since July 1, 1921, and is to be applied for two more years.

The National Bank of Commerce, New York, has prepared a careful statement of the issues involved in shaping our immigration policies. It says in part:

"Those who stand for restriction of immigration have always to contend with two points of view which have considerable support. There are those who oppose restriction on idealistic grounds. The United States, they say, has always sheltered the unfortunate of other lands; population should be allowed to find its level without artificial interference. Then there are those who oppose restriction on economic grounds. The United States, they say, can only prosper with a cheap labor supply; when labor becomes Americanized it loses its cheapness; the immigrant must supply the demand for cheap labor.

"Because of these various attitudes of mind sober public reflection concerning a national immigration policy is essential; thoughtful leadership is indispensable."

"Because of the vast natural resources at hand for exploitation, increasing well-being long accompanied the rapid growth in population," the statement points out. "Per capita income increased from $82 in 1860 to $274 in 1912; during the same time per capita wealth grew from $364 to $1,559. The increase was more rapid in the first decades of the half-century. There is a noticeable slowing down of late. Of course, sufficient time has not elapsed to justify a conclusion that a definite corner has been turned; that the rates of increase will become progressively smaller with the passing of the next few decades; that at some not distant date, if the population continues to increase as in the past, diminishing per capita income and wealth will be the rule."

Northwest Europe Sends Less.

"The foundations of this republic were laid by northwestern Europeans," the bank's statement continues. "They have constituted the preponderance of our immigration taken as a whole, and up to the last part of the nineteenth century the major portion of the yearly influx. Fourteen and four-tenths per cent of the total population in 1870 were foreign born. The majority of these were northwestern Europeans, who composed 12.5 per cent of the total population. Southern and eastern Europeans were unimportant in numbers. This relationship has not persisted with the passing decades. In 1910 the per cent of our total population which was foreign born was about the same as in 1870, but northwestern Europeans constituted only half of the foreign born. If for a few more decades the sources of immigration should remain the same as in the prewar years this rapid change in proportion would continue. More than 2,400,000 immigrants were admitted during the two years ended June 30, 1914. Of these 15 per cent were northwestern Europeans.

"The total yearly quota of 350,000 now eligible for admission is about a third the size of the maximum yearly inflow of prewar years from the countries affected. Moreover, owing to the fact that northwest Europe will probably not exhaust its quota, the total yearly influx will no doubt be measurably below the allowable figure. Peoples actually gaining admittance from some parts of the world will be small in proportion to the number desiring to come."

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 16, 1922

NEGROES MOVING NORTH.

If a prophet had told Braxton Bragg or William Starke Rosecrans, in September, 1863, that the field they were about to use for the Battle of Chickamauga would within sixty years be starred by the census office as the center of the black population of a united country, both would have laughed incredulously. Bragg, who won a meaningless victory, Rosecrans, who kept all the advantage despite defeat, imagined themselves as in a border country. They were in a border country. The vast masses of slaves were south of them, southwest, southeast. And until recent years the bulk of the negro population had not shifted. This is the first census statement showing a northward veering of the population center.

Well may the white cotton planter question, "Why is it?" and the negro cotton picker ask, "How come?" Until the Ethiopian changes his skin he will love a warm climate. Until he changes his nature he will hate to break away from his environment, hate to leave the life he is accustomed to. What forces, then, have led to the exodus to a chilly North which students of sociology have noted in the past decade?

First of all, let us discard the notion that the negro likes to be treated as he is by Northern whites and hates to be treated as he is by Southern whites of the fine old families. There was a true idea in the old story of a venerable darky who had gone by steamer from Charleston to Boston to hunt his daughter, a servant in Boston. He couldn't find her. He was penniless and hungry. Wherever he applied for help he was met with respectful apathy. Almost fainting he rang the doorbell of a fine residence, and a ruddy-faced, white-bearded, elderly man opened the door, to whom he poured out his plea for food. The response came quick: "You blankety-blank dumbhead nigger, what do you ring this bell for? Go 'round to the side door and they'll give you something to eat." Whereupon the old black man fell on his knees, flung up his withered hands to heaven and cried, "T'ank de Lawd, I've found my own people at last."

Doubtless high wages have tempted colored people to come North. That this impulse reached its maximum in the World War may be conceded. But the greatest force has been fear of mob murders, of shootings, of hangings, of burnings at the stake. The privilege of voting and having a vote counted is more or less an academic one in the negro mind. The right of security for life and property is vital to peaceful living. The better classes in the Cotton States have not sympathized with manifold brutalities, but they have not checked the brutes. Little by little the negroes have come to dream of being guided as in slavery days by the North Star. Who can blame them?

One thought cannot be too strongly emphasized. The South needs the negro more than the negro needs the South, and running away is easy with the legal safeguards of slavery lacking. Planters who fail to bear this in mind are deaf and blind to their own interests. Until they get rid of this deafness and blindness the shift northward will go on. A few miles from Chickamauga Military Park is the Tennessee border, the north border of "Dixie." By the same token the negro problem will become more and more a national one as the years go on.

REEL 16

Labor—1922.
Migration Movement.

MORE NEGROES LEAVING THE SOUTH.

Albany Herald, Albany, Georgia, 11-18-22

Only a few weeks ago, we referred editorially to what a Southwest Georgia banker said to us about the starvation wages" paid to Negro farm hands in his section, and all over the state, for that matter; his main point being, that trade conditions in the smaller towns could never materially improve until the bulk of the wage earners, these Negro farm hands, earned enough to give them a little surplus spending money.

This, in part, is what was said; and we are taking occasion to repeat it herewith, because it seems to be applicable to a situation that has recently arisen in the very section referred to:

We heard a Southwest Georgia banker say, one day last summer, that there "never would be very much better business conditions" in his section of the country, where the Negro makes--up the bulk of the laboring population, "until the Negro is paid a living wage for farm work."

And this, mind you, was from a hard-headed, hard-fisted banker, who wasn't permitting mere sentiment to influence him, in the least; he was looking strictly at the business side of the proposition.

And he went on to say, that ten and twelve, or even fifteen dollars a month for farm labor, with perhaps, meager "rations" added—where a Negro, as in most instances, has a family to support—doesn't leave very much "spending money" for him to distribute among the small-town merchants.

Nor does it, as any one may see. In fact, it reduces him, again, to a basis of pauperism, from which he cannot rise by his own efforts.

But it is easier to state the case than it is to suggest a remedy. For farming in the South, just now, is not a highly productive proposition, from a dollars and cents standpoint; in fact, there are many, many farmers who cannot afford to carry "wages hands" at any price.

Nevertheless, the situation is a serious one, and one that calls for selfishness to overcome in the solution of it.

But if everyone involved—and we are all, more or less involved—thing to solve it, if only to make business better for ourselves, by putting ould get our banker friend's viewpoint, we might succeed in doing some-more money in circulation, instead of compelling the bulk of our Negro population to live on less than fifty cents or a dollar per day per family.

With the above in mind, you may read with all the more interest, and even some concern, a news story, sent out from Albany a few days ago, to the effect that there is an exodus of Negroes from that section: hundreds of them leaving to seek more profitable employment in the North. The story in question goes on to say:

Albany, Ga., Oct. 29.—Evidences are rather plentiful that another exodus of Negroes from this section to western states is about to begin. Indeed, it has already begun. Within the last few days two coaches filled with Negro men and well-grown boys have left Albany for Steubenville, Ohio, where it is understood all are to be given employment in a steel mill. More than $2,500 in railroad fare was advanced for the two lots of passengers. There were no Albany Negroes in the lot, but they were recruited in several neighboring counties and met here by appointment to begin the trip to Ohio.

It is understood that labor agents are still at work in this section. They have been careful to comply with all laws by taking out licenses and registering with the municipal authorities in various towns where this procedure is required, and it understood several additional coach loads of men and boys recruited largely on the farms will leave in a few days.

Farmers are little apprehensive over the outlook, for although there was sufficient farm labor this year, there was none to spare, and a considerable migration of Colored farm help would be seriously felt.

The above presents a matter of very serious interest; for, say what we will, we cannot expect Negroes, any more than whites, to work for fifteen or twenty dollars a month in the South, when they can get that much a week in the North.

At the same time, it is difficult, of course, to suggest a practical remedy; for farming conditions in the South are such as to warrent only the most meagre wages. Nevertheless, the problem is one that has to be met; for if this exodus of Negro laborers continues, it is only a question of time before there will not be enough left to do the necessary farm work of the South; in fact, for several years past, we have known of farms, in some sections of the state, that have been almost abandoned, as the result of labor shortage. Something will have to be done about it before very long; so, it is well to begin to give the matter serious thought.

—Columbus Enquirer Sun

SOUTHERN COLORED LABORERS SOUGHT BY NORTH'S INDUSTRIES; FULL TRAINLOAD FROM GEORGIA

Boston Guardian
Houston Texas
12-16-22

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—Reports from various Southern states show that another exodus of colored people to Western and Northern states is getting under way. The need of unskilled labor in industrial centers rendered acute by the limitation of emigration and the consequent recruiting of colored workers to fill the jobs into which unending streams of foreigners formerly flowed is given as the chief cause.

Labor agents representing large Northern corporations are again reported active throughout the South, and while they are not popular with the planters, who see the loss of valuable labor as a result of their efforts, the agents are said to take every precaution, taking out licenses, registering and complying with all the laws of the municipalities where they operate, thus preventing attack. From Atlanta comes the information that a trainload of colored workmen left Macon, Ga., last week bound for Steubenville, Ohio, where they were to be employed in a steel mill. Five thousand dollars in railroad fares was required for the movement.

Because of the resulting opportunity for securing work at more attractive wages and gaining freedom from his southern environment, the ban on immigration has been a boon to the Negro. Though great sacrifices of property are frequently made and while the change from rural living into the congested centers to which the migrants go has problems which must be worked out, it is the opinion of trained social workers that the migration is proving decidedly helpful from the standpoint of advancing the economic interests of the group. Better schooling for their children, the right of franchise and the example of progressive surroundings have made great changes in the lives of many of these families.

For this reason efforts which are being made to lift the ban on immigration are being watched with interest. The millions who emigrated to America before the war have been cut down to a mere fraction by the present law which admits only three per cent of the total of the nationals of any foreign country in America before the war. Colorcd men are doing the hard work which these foreigners formerly did and which many Americans will not do.

It is admitted even by those who are interested in breaking down the ban that many immigrants are undesirable, prone to bolshevism and that they cannot be Americanized easily. If America could select their immigrants and choose those whom they prefer, discriminating perhaps against Catholic and Jewish newcomers, it is likely according to a senator here the bars would be let down. But as the case stands now, China is the only country whose people are excluded and if she were a great power the Chinese exclusion act would never have been passed. In the meantime the center of Negro population is steadily shifting northward and the colored brother is saying, "It's an ill wind which blows nobody good."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 16

N Y C FINANCIAL AMERICA
NOVEMBER 23, 1922

DRAFTING LABOR FROM FARMS

Another big draft of farm labor is in progress in an effort to meet the rising factory need. The cotton and grain fields again suffer the loss of their cheap negro and foreign labor, as they did in the war period. The munitions factories then took many thousands of these laborers. The negroes took their families with them, an equally great loss in cotton picking and fighting off the boll weevil. There have been short cotton crops ever since 1914.

The black exodus from the cotton states swells the industrial populations of steel and iron and automobile centres. The negro is attracted by the bidding up of wages for the unskilled laborer begun by the steel companies. There are vacant homes in the New Warsaw, New Moscow and New Naples close to the steel plants that beckon to him. The lure of a regular weekly wage, shops and movies nearby and bootleggers on the corners, draws him from the old plantation life. Industry is thus maintained at the further expense of agriculture. The prospect is not promising for America's prosperity or happiness.

Many of the negroes who moved North in the war period have died as the result of poor housing conditions in colder climate than they had ever known. They have not adapted themselves readily to the change. They suffered severely in the depression of industry last year. Usually the negro laborer is the first to be laid off. His improvidence finds him unprepared for the crisis of unemployment. His health and usefulness suffer. Thus the industrial draft weakens the country further in its unskilled labor already greatly depleted by the loss of several millions of foreigners.

For these mistakes America has already paid a heavy price in the increased cost of the cotton crop. Higher cotton prices have lowered the marketing of cotton throughout the world, especially among the poorer people of Europe. We shall probably continue to suffer privation and high prices in cotton, steel, coal, lumber, building and other materials until their former supply of unskilled foreign labor is renewed.

Instead of decoying negroes from our cotton fields by creating artificial scarcity at the mills, the Federal government should be inviting the return of the Italian, Slovak and other Europeans who formerly served in these plants and mines. They crowd the South European ports in idleness, seeking a way back to their former homes in America. And the path is closed by the working of the immigration law which restricts where it was not expected or designed to restrict.

The unemployed in Europe are taxing relief funds and blocking a return to prosperity. America, with work waiting the unskilled laborer, refuses it to the foreigner, and hinders her own prosperity. American workers reject the tasks of the unskilled. Their intelligence fits them for the higher mechanical pursuits. But the union leaders are most active in the dog-in-the-manger demand that others be excluded.

Increases in food costs in the last year are partly due to the lack of sufficient help for the farmer. Dairy farms of 100 acres and more near this city are operated by the farmer with the aid of his family. Hired help in harvest season may be obtained at $5 a day—a figure that is prohibitive for many dairymen. Thus we have fresh milk selling at nearly double the price of 1913 in the metropolitan district. Other dairy farmers have lately lost help to the steel mills and road contractors. They are daily advertising for men at the employment agencies.

Railroad costs of maintenance are increased in the same way. The labor agencies are offering $3.50 to $4.00 a day for track laborers. They are bidding against the steel companies' offer of similar wages for the unskilled foreign workers.

These foreign laborers have been leaving us in great numbers. During two years of depression their departures have numbered more than 525,000, the immigration commissioner reports. These workers were an integral part of our wealth-producing organization. America's industrial and farm growth for many years has been built largely on increase of this working population. But the restrictions of the last year reduced arrivals to 4,000 less than departures. The total of arrivals was 243,000.

In such restriction no provision is made for the continued great expansion of automobile and other steel production and for the great world demand on American farms for food even in the most depressed period of business.

The impracticable immigration law provided for 356,000 admissions. But it requires that 68,000 of these shall be Germans and 7,400 Austrians. The Germans are better informed than the pro-German politicians who wrote this provision into the bill. They know they are not welcome in America. But 19,000 of them used their permission to enter our gates. That was 19,000 too many slackers running away from their debt of reparation to Germany's victims.

This law restricts immigrants from Italy to 42,000. It thus excludes many thousands of Italian laborers formerly employed in American mines, factories and on railroads and farms. Italy sent back all that the law allowed in the last fiscal year. So did Roumania, our former ally, who is only allowed 7,000 a year, compared with 68,000 of those who inflicted "frightfulness" on the world. Thousands of the brave Serbs and Croats who went home from America to fight the Hun are kept out by another limitation in this pro-German immigrant device. It limits their admission to 6,400 a year. In 1913 we admitted about 45,000 of them, besides 13,450 Roumanians.

In the same way the Czecho-Slovaks who fought their way to independence are limited to 14,200. In 1913 they sent us 28,000.

While excluding the laborers so much needed, the present act has admitted a large proportion of women and children—about 62 per cent. of all. It also continues the neglect of distributing immigrants, who add to the overcrowding of New York and other ports. Thus it adds to exorbitant rents paid by all other workers in these cities and to their high living cost.

It should be one of the first duties of the incoming Congress to revise this law on a plan that will exclude politics and give consideration to the needs of the farm and of industry.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
OCTOBER 14, 1922

Reports Say Negroes Are Going North Seeking Employment in Industries There.

One of the effects of restrictions upon immigration has been to greatly curtail the available supply of cheap labor, and in the necessity for such labor many industries of the North and Mid-West are recruiting negroes from the South. The negroes are willing to go, because many have heard of the fabulous wages paid during war time and imagine such wages may be had even now, if indeed the recruiting agents are not creating the impression that wages still obtain on such a basis. In some quarters of the North, West and East the influx of negro population is causing the whites considerable worry, because the negroes form a balance of political power even now, and augmented at the rate reported, the situation will be somewhat serious later on.

It is reported in dispatches from Washington that this negro augmentation has had a good deal to do with the sudden cooling of interest on the part of several Republican Senators relative to the Dyer anti-lynching bill which the Republicans passed through the House and which was reported to be (for campaign purposes) one of the preferred pieces of legislation. The influx of negroes into these normal Republican States; the recurring frequency of race riots in the North, and the possibility of subjecting their own people to the severe penalties of the Dyer bill, caused lukewarmness to supplant hot advocacy in several quarters. As long as the bill was aimed at the South it was a fine measure and to be steam-rollered through—but when it came close home, why, it began to lose many of its attractive features!

Labor — 1922.
Migration Movement.

KLAN FEAR SEEN AS FACTOR IN NEWARK'S ~~NEGRO~~ INFLUX

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
DECEMBER 15, 1922

Urban League Secretary Believes Activities of Hooded Knights Driving Many Colored Southerners North. Others Come for Increased Pay.

Is the grim mystery of the Ku Klux Klan causing an influx of negroes into Newark? Are Southern negroes deserting the cotton fields and migrating northward, stripping the South of its labor dependence and entering the industries and trades of this city?

Some of them are, in the opinion of all of a number of persons in close contact with the problem, but in what numbers and of what importance their movements are is where the answers vary considerably. Those whose business it is to aid negroes arriving from the South, seeking homes and employment here, are of the opinion that the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the South have had an effect, even if it is minor in importance, which has contributed to the reasons for the negro coming North.

All pointed to the increasing numbers of negroes seeking homes and work in Newark as evidence of discontent among the negroes in Southern states. One of the leading colored men of Newark remarked yesterday that in the cases of most of the negroes he has known, there is a certain yearning to go back to the South some time. Conditions being equal, they probably would not seek to come North in such numbers, it was observed.

Negro Population Shows Increase.

The negro population of Newark has nearly doubled since 1915, according to those familiar with the situation. About sixteen per cent. of the increase has been within the last two years. The population of Newark increased about nineteen per cent between 1910 and 1920, while the negro population during the same period increased about eighty per cent., increasing from 9,475 in 1910 to 16,977 in 1920.

It is estimated that only about 1,000 negroes came to Newark to live permanently from 1910 to 1915, that some 6,500 negroes came here in the war period from 1915 to 1920, and in the two years since then fully 1,500 more have arrived.

How much of the more recent migration has been caused by fear of the Klan can not, of course, be estimated. The 9,000 or more negroes who have come to Newark to live in the past seven years, since the entrance of the United States into the World War, naturally were also actuated by various other motives, notable among which were the far higher wages they receive here.

Rates of Wages Paid.

While the few New Jersey factories employ negroes for inside work, many are engaged as porters and outside workers at wages varying considerably, but generaly between $15 and $25 a week. According to those acqainted intimately with the industrial concerns of the state, the negro is not adapted to the work of factory production to any marked degree.

In railroad and building trades labor, however, many negroes are employed. The wage of the negro common laborer runs as high as $7.50 a day at times, but as low as $5 at other times. The minimum wage for negro labor is said by those acquainted with the situation to be fifty cents an hour, in the rougher, common work of building. One man placed the figure at from $6 to $6.60 a day as a rule.

Many negroes are learning the building trades, and a number are making the union wages here. The scale of union wages varies from the hod carriers' wage of $6 a day to the plasterers' at $10, plumbers' at $9, carpenters' at $9, bricklayers' and masons' at $10 each, and tile setters at $10 a day.

The exodus of 9,000 negroes from any Southern city, and from even the less thickly settled sections would be but a small proportion of the black population, on the other hand, and the numbers migrating northward do not greatly reduce the number of negro residents in any Southern section, it was pointed out.

"The Klan is certainly doing something with its terrorizing methods to make negroes feel that in the South life is too insecure for them to continue there if any opportunity arises to go to another section," said William Ashby, colored, secretary of the New Jersey Urban League, of 212 Bank street.

"Scarcely a day passes that some negroes just arrived from the South, or relatives here sending for negroes who are there to come to Newark, do not come into these offices asking where they can find a home or work. By the latter spring I believe there will be material additions to the number of negroes now in Newark and in other industrial centers.

See Advantage for Families.

"One new angle to the migration problem is the fact that now some negroes in the South, who have made money and are desirous of giving their families the educational and other advantages here, are sending their families North to live while they wind up their affairs and follow. Two such families arrived here this week.

"Unless the immigration laws are gratly relaxed, and no reason now appears to think they will be, industry will be demanding more workers from within the United States and a strong demand for negro labor will result.

"In coming here negroes see the prospects of education, of fairer treatment and of a better economic wage. Whenever a negro is lynched in the South, from fifty to 100 negroes change locality, I estimate, many coming to Northern cities.

"During the war, there was a strong movement to industrial cities on the part of the race, but this did not cease when the war stopped, and it has kept up. Although the flow is not so great now as it was during the war, it shows signs of continuing in a steady stream.

"The railroads and corporations bring negroes in from the South to carry out their projects, in strikes and other situations, where the labor can not be found at hand. No negro need suffer for lack of work here, for he can find some kind of work if he is willing. Two very large corporations asked me some two or three months ago in what Southern city they could find labor they wanted. One of them brought up seventy negroes skilled in that particular work, and I understand they are proving valuable workmen as a whole.

Helped to Find Employment.

"In 1915 scarcely a half dozen of the larger industries would employ negroes except as porters. Now only a few do not employ negroes on practically all labor and many in skilled and semi-skilled work. A colored laborers union has been formed here of some 800 members, and in it are included almost any of the construction trades. Through the New Jersey Urban League officials going to the management of factories, most of the industries have opened up to negroes. Negroes coming to Newark now, without work and in need, can come to the league or the Municipal Employment Bureau and there get directions as to where workers are needed."

"Southern negroes hear there is work here, and they just float in with no job in mind at all. They heard they could get enormous pay here, they say and then arrive here like so many animals, without the slightest knowledge of where to go or what to do," said Mrs. Helen B. Reading, assistant director of the Travelers' Aid in Newark.

"You can give them explicit directions, and then they go in the opposite direction. They don't seem concerned over whether they can be of service to their employers, but simply want to know how much the boss will pay them. They can 'Jest do anything,' they say, and are ready for work. We even have to buy food for them, some are so helpless. When they have relatives here, it is much better, for their relatives will take them away and teach them how to act.

"Quie a number of negroes are coming into the city all the time. Many are in such poor financial condition that we have to aid them financially. They are irresponsible and unable even to ask for what they want, often. It requires questioning to learn what a predicament they are in frequently. They would be better off in the South where they know the work and are sure of three square meals a day and have friends at hand, rather than to live in the Third or Seventh wards in Newark as they do."

NEGROES URGED TO STAY SOUTH UNTIL SUMMER

Afro-american
Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg Welfare Body Says Its Dangerous To Change Climates This Season of Year

MANY LEAVING SOUTH

Prevailing Wage of $4.00 a Day In Mills Is the Attraction 12/29/22

Preston News Service

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 29—The large number of men from the Southland arriving in this city daily indicates that men are dissatisfied with living conditions in the South.

In discussing the influx of newcomers to this section last Friday afternoon John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Pittsburg Urban League said: "The Urban League of Pittsburg while anxious to serve industries in this district who need men, is most anxious to serve the best interest of the colored workmen who desire to come to this district. There is plenty of work to be had in the coal mines, steel mills, electric plants, machine shops and foundries. The prevailing wage will net a man about $4 per day. More money can be made by over-time and night work. New men cannot expect to make more than a beginner's wage, but he can rapidly increase his earnings.

"Separate houses are very difficult to obtain in this section. Rooms can be had in private families a from $2.50 to $4 per week. Accommodations can be secured in company boarding houses and camps for about $1.00 to $1.25 per day giving excellent board and good single warm beds.

"Few, if any, firms are interested in securing men in wholesale lots through furnishing transportation. Firms here are objecting to men coming to them for work without enough money in their pockets to keep them until a pay day, which is every two weeks.

"Men coming here from warm southern states should have heavy winter underwear and overcoats, and heavy work shoes.

"Do not come to Pittsburg now as this is a dangerous season of the year for men to change from a warm climate to this cold and changeable climate. Men easily catch cold and are easily effected by these changes in the weather. Already many newcomers are sick in hospitals and camps here, who came to this section unprepared to stand the rigors of this climate. Men should not bring their families with them now, because of the congested housing conditions in this section.

"All men who plan to come to the Pittsburgh district should wait until we put them in direct touch with some industrial concern and have a definite job awaiting them when they arrive."

The Pittsburg Urban League, 518 Wylie avenue, is receiving hundreds of letters from all parts of the southland from men desiring to bring their families to this section. Mr. Clark says that he is glad to know that men are anxious to come to the Pittsburg district, but believes the best interest of all concerned can be best served by allowing him to make definite arrangements between the newcomer and an industrial firm before the man leaves his southern home.

AS TO MIGRATIONS.

Baltimore Herald 12/27/22

A gloomy picture of the North as a dwelling place for Negroes is drawn by the Charlotte Observer and the delights and comforts of the South as their home are painted in alluring colors.

Much is to be said on both sides of this question and The State forbears to enter the lists to debate it. Negroes should be capable of judging for themselves whether they would live in the South or seek new homes elsewhere. Undoubtedly the North offers them some advantages—better schools for their children, for example. Undoubtedly on the other hand, the Southern climate is more to be desired whether by whites or blacks than that of Michigan or Massachusetts.

Many more white men have left the South, on account of the presence and industrial competition of the Negroes than have Negroes on account of boll weevils, however considerable the migration may have been in the last half dozen years.

The white migration has been proceeding slowly for more than a century. The State is not nearly so much concerned about losing Negro as white population, however, we do not hear of whites leaving in droves.

In time, the migration of Negroes will be a factor i nturning whites toward the South—though that time be now distant.—Columbia State.

NEGRO EXODUS STIRS SOUTH

Baltimore Herald
Baltimore, Md.

Largest Movement Since The World War. Emigrants Well Supplied With Money

11-29-22

Greenville, S. C. Nov, 22.—An ex-

odus is now on in Greenville, and in fact throughout upper South Carolina. Upwards of sixty Negroes per week are now leaving Greenville, chiefly for points in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Simultaneous with the departure from here of the blacks comes the report from Greenwood, Union Chester and other up-State points indicating that the colored folks are betaking themselves in veritable droves into the East and North.

Information from Greenwood is to the effect that from 100 to 125 Negroes are emigrating from there each week now, for northern and eastern points. Greenwood advices indicate that fully half the Negroes making up the exodus are of the agricultural tribes, working and living on farms in that portion of the State.

In several other portions of the up-State section the more or less sudden departure of the Negro has been very noticeable during recent days and weeks. In almost every case, according to best available reports the black man gets his little belongings together and hies away almost before anyone even suspects his going.

During the past few days here, employers have reported that Negroes working for them have joined the exodus northward and eastward. Just why the employed Negroes should rush off on this exodus is simply one more wonder of the case. The wanderlust seems to have hit employed and unemployed, prosperous and poverty stricken just the same.

Lots of Money

Ticket agents discussing the matter here yesterday said that the most amazing feature of the situation locally, is the large amount of money that Negroes almost invariably have when they arrive at the point of purchasing their train fare into the East or North. "Why they usually come in here with a wad of greenbacks that would choke a Texas street," said one of the Southern agents yesterday, when answering questions about the Negro exodus.

To what extent this movement will continue cannot be told but this much is certain race people once more are striking out for the land of liberty, protection and opportunity to work and live as men without accepting insults for their women and children and in the certainty that their children will have the protection of wise laws and the chance to get an education nine months in the year. Many of the race people when they talk at all to their friends declare that they are tired of living under lynch law and peonage. They say that if the Southern whites are so anxious about better crops, then it is high time that they were getting in the fields themselves to make these crops, since race men are cheated out of their due share in so many cases.

Negro Buys 11 Tickets To Move Part of Family

Memphis Appeal
Commercial

ITTA BENA, Miss., Dec. 2.—A very interesting scene was witnessed here early this morning and again this afternoon when two old negroes moved their families from Itta Bena, one family going to St. Louis, the other to an Arkansas point. One old negro purchased for the trip to St. Louis for himself and family 11 tickets, costing him over $160. It is said, besides the ones with him, that two or three children were already in St. Louis at work. Six new trunks accompanied this family on their long journey.

THOUSANDS LEAVE SOUTH CAROLINA FOR "NORTHLAND"

Chicago Defender
12/30/22

Cotton Growers Facing Labor Shortage; Klan and "System" Drive Folks Away

From Carolina's stormy clime I go.
I bid the South good-by.
Just northward bound mide ice and snow
Without one wistful sigh.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 29.—The steady exodus of our people from South Carolina to Detroit, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Washington is causing increasing concern among growers of cotton in this state.

The migration is state-wide—a glimpse into coaches on trains reserved for our people—scenes around dingy railway stations in the country districts and deserted cabins in barren cotton fields—all carry a message that even the most careless can read.

Exodus Increases

Instead of showing a lessening, the exodus is holding its own if it is not actually increasing and some people hold that it will reach its peak in the spring.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle of the African Methodist Episcopal church in South Carolina has charge of six conferences with a membership of approximately 70,000 worshipers. He states that between 5,000 and 8,000 of our Race moved from his churches during the past year. Some churches are literally depopulated, only two or three members remaining.

"The exodus has been heaviest from those sections where the boll weevil was most destructive and where the landlords were harsh in the treatment of their tenants," the bishop said. "In some counties tenants had everything, almost, taken from them—even their chickens and cabbages in their gardens. At this season of the year there is generally cotton to pick—there is no cotton this year to bring in a little extra cash, so the people are leaving," he said.

Old Peonage System

In many cases landlords own farms of 700 to 1,200 acres and put their property under the direction of an overseer. These landlords sometimes do not know, indeed, may never have seen their tenants and they expect their rent, regardless of condition, and in order to pay them the tenant has to be dispossessed of practically all of his property. This is, citizens claim, another cause of the exodus. Where the farms are small and where the landowners knows his tenant and knows that they have actually tried to make a crop, more leniency is likely to be shown, but the old peonage system is still in vogue on almost every farm.

"Higher wages in the North and West is the magnet which is drawing the people North," many say. Farms are practically deserted and labor for the cotton fields next spring promises to be a problem. The situation is causing grave concern among the farming population generally.

Shun Foreigners

Another reason given by South Carolinians is that the state and city officials have been accused of being in sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan movement, and that unless a move is made now to desert the South danger looms in the future for those who try to escape. Men and women have been flogged indiscriminately for minor offenses and the law officers have done nothing to apprehend the accused. Southern white men do not want foreigners to work the fields, because they fear racial conflicts with white landlords. The foreigners' resentment to southern arrogance, long practiced on members of our Race without interference, would seriously cripple co-operation so much needed to promote industry in the South.

PROFIT IN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

Statistics compiled by the bureau of immigration for the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922, shed an interesting new light upon the effect of our national policy of limiting immigration. Inasmuch as the steel mills, some railroads, and other employers of unskilled labor, not to mention various foreign propagandists and domestic sentimentalists, are repeatedly attacking the immigration restriction law, it is well to put up a counter barrage when the munitions come to hand, as in this report. Chicago Tribune

The figures show a much wider distribution of immigrants within the United States than occurred prior to the limitation of immigration. For instance, instead of 50 per cent of immigrants crowding into the slums of New York City, now California, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other states are getting a fair proportion. There is one logical conclusion. 11-5-22

Immigrants now are going where they are needed. That means they are going where they can find work, and where they can be absorbed, not only economically but socially and politically. It promises their Americanization. Many, doubtless, are going into sections occupied by their relatives and friends. Within limits, that is a good thing. They are at least welcomed, and may be taught, by countrymen who have themselves profited by primary lessons in Americanization.

If such scattering of immigrants within our borders is due to the 3 per cent restriction law, it should be enough in itself to uphold and perpetuate that law. Even under the 3 per cent restriction, which limits a year's influx of aliens to 3 per cent of the number of their countrymen already within this country, our doors are open to all the foreign blood we can assimilate.

The total quota admissible in the fiscal year 1921-1922 is 355,825. Of these approximately 250,000 have already come in, and approximately 105,000 are still admissible. Of the latter nearly all must be Germans, British, and Scandinavians. Immigrants from these countries in the past have proved themselves amenable to Americanization, and potentially good citizens. If they do not want to fill their quotas, we cannot and would not insist. But neither should we lower the barriers to others on that account. Before the war the alien wave reached more than 1,200,000 in a year. It would promptly go to that figure again if we admitted all who desire to come.

The law still permits the immigration of enough foreigners to tax our powers of assimilation. That is, and should remain, the limit.

BAINBRIDGE NEGROES LEAVING FOR NORTH

Atlanta Constitution
12/13/22

Bainbridge, Ga., December 12.—(Special.)—Labor recruiting agents representing the big industrial concerns of the north and east are very active in Bainbridge and south Georgia this fall, and as a result large numbers of negroes are being induced to leave this section for the north.

So great has been the exodus that large employers of labor are becoming alarmed over the outlook, and steps will be taken to curb the activities of these recruiting agents, many of whom have not complied with the laws in this respect, and are subject to prosecution.

It is said that twelve or more negroes left Bainbridge last Saturday for the north, and that others have been quietly departing for some time past. Some have been induced to go into Florida also, and if something is not done to stop the migration, a serious shortage of labor here will result.

REEL 16

Labor—1922.
Migration Movement,

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
NOVEMBER 1. 1922

NEGROES AND IMMIGRANTS.

In the North the negro is hired only as a last resort; and he is the first man fired when the labor strength of an industry is too great. The riots at East St. Louis, Washington, Chicago, and elsewhere in the North were not the result of race antagonism so much as they were economic. Efforts to recruit negro labor in the South, which are said to have recommenced, are a pretty good sign of improved industrial conditions in the North and they are the very best evidence that the backwash from the wartime emigration was very large, else there would be a great surplus of negro labor in the North now. The truth is that many negroes who went North in war times in answer to stories of the "Promised Land," returned to the South when different conditions ruled and were glad enough to get back here. They should be the first to warn other negroes against making the pilgrimage.

The best thing for the negro to do is to get a piece of land even if it takes him years to pay for it, improve the soil, acquire a few head of live stock, and make good respectable men and women out of his children. Far better is this than for him to be a floater, going North when the North thinks it needs him and being kicked out up there when white labor is sufficient for the North's needs.

The opinion that there is a vast body of negro labor ready to move in any direction, to the North when industry beckons and to the South when the North makes it difficult for a negro to earn a living, has influence upon debate over the question of immigration. The white immigrant is being barred out to some extent, and has been for several years, which has created a shortage of labor in some parts of the country with the revival of industry. The negro is being used to take the place, in industrial centers, of white immigrants who have been barred out. If any condition should cause the supply of labor to exceed the demand the negro who goes North would find himself out of a job. The white labor would demand it, as it has demanded it. The best thing for the negro is to stay where he can get a job all the time, where he can make a satisfactory living for himself and his family all the time.

Norfolk Journal & Guide
12/30/22 Norfolk, Va.

THE NEW EXODUS

The articles on this page, dealing with the facts of Negro migration to Northern and Western centers afford much food for thought upon the part of Southern people, white and black alike. The article in last week's JOURNAL AND GUIDE quoting Rev. S. S. Morris on the subject, and the articles this week by Rev. R. H. Bowling and Rev. C. M. Long are given additional weight by the very candid editorial from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which is printed on page five. These frank discussions of the rather significant exodus by white and colored persons qualified by first-hand information to speak authentically should be helpful in drawing the attention of our local captains of industry, our Chamber of Commerce and other civic and business organizations to the importance of giving some consideration to a situation which may undermine the local labor supply and deprive Norfolk and vicinity of what the MANUFACTURERS RECORD frankly states is "a valuable asset" of the South,—its Negro labor supply.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE does not wish to magnify the importance of the exodus. It may turn out to be a good thing for the South and a good thing for the Negro race in America. Some of the causes that underlie the exodus, such as the boll weevil and the potato worm seem to be beyond human remedy. There are other reasons, however, such as are outlined in the articles by Revs. Morris, Bowling and Long, and the editorial from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which are within the power of Southern people to remedy, and which should, and doubtless are, engaging their thoughtful attention at this time.

It is noticeable that many influential white people, especially the employing class, are disposed to treat lightly the complaints of the colored citizenship where their living conditions, wages, working conditions, civil and industrial privileges and opportunities are concerned. Their knowledge of these conditions are more often than not, limited to their own establishments, and they fall into the error of judging the whole Negro group by what a deferential and obliging servant says. With neither time nor inclination to investigate Negro conditions they go on in ignorance of what they actually are, until a crisis of some sort arises.

All the colored people who are going North and West are not fleeing from the boll weevil and the potato worm. When the masses go in large numbers their preachers, teachers and other leaders follow them, taking out of the community many actual and potential factors for good, economic and otherwise. There are enough problems that portend difficulties for the South in the new exodus to warrant the serious consideration of Southern people, white and black, and the South is missing a great opportunity by delaying tangible action.

Day By Day
With Gov. Patterson

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
12-5-22

If the reports are correct of the exodus of negroes from the plantations of the south to the north, the situation calls for most careful consideration.

During the high prices for labor which prevailed during the war in the industrial centers of the north, this migration of negroes was general, but since that time little has been heard of any further movement. It seems that high wages is to be the lure again, and it is said that labor shortage in the northern mills has become so acute that rival concerns are taking men wherever they can find them from one another, and now reaching out again for the southern negroes.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the negroes themselves that they will not induce any considerable number to leave the south. The owners of these mills and factories have no love for the negroes, they have no interest in their advancement, they have no sympathy except to use them for their own benefit, and when they can no longer be so used, to throw them aside to shift for themselves.

A few negroes have made successes in the north and are well contented there, but the very large majority taken away from old associations become quickly discontented.

When the delusion of high wages vanishes in the high cost of living, in the enormous rent they must pay, in the fuel they must buy, with nothing free, the negroes soon know that even from a financial standpoint they are better off in the south. This is so true that it is nothing less than an outrage to prey upon their credulity and inveigle them away from their homes. It is not only an outrage, it is a moral and social wrong.

I have traveled much in all the northern states, and have seen the negro away from friends and acquaintances, have witnessed the impositions practiced upon him, and my opinion is that he has a better chance, is happier, and has far better health in the south than in the north. In the cold of winter thousands of negroes have died in the northern climates from pneumonia and tuberculosis contracted there.

The negroes have found, too, a deeper seated prejudice against them in the north than in the south. There may not be Jim Crow laws but there is certainly Jim Crow treatment. In northern outbreaks the homes of the negroes are frequently burned and they themselves have been warred on and sometimes killed by wholesale.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 16

In the north it is always a race conflict wherever trouble occurs between the blacks and whites, while in the south hatred or indignation only reaches to the individual offender.

This whole matter should at once be investigated by our southern service associations.

Chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other associations should at once take cognizance of the current reports.

It should engage, too, the attention of our law officers. There is a statute in Tennessee which makes it a misdemeanor to entice labor from one employment to another. There may be such laws in other southern states. If so, they should be immediately invoked. The negro needs the south and the south needs the negro.

In the past, while we in the south have on the whole treated the negro with more consideration than in the north we have not done by him our full duty.

He ought to be treated with greater justice than he often receives. The white man who robs him or takes advantage of his ignorance to impose upon him is a dishonor to his race. To do so is to injure the negro, but it injures the while man more.

I am a southern man, with an ancestry wholly southern, but I know that some of us have had the wrong philosophy in regard to the negro. He is a man and is entitled to the rights of a man. To squeeze him in a trade, to get out of him all he can give, and return nothing is worse than robbing the land and giving nothing in return about which we hear so much.

The negro should be better clothed and better housed. And we should be ashamed to let him live sometimes under worse conditions than our cattle.

Social equality of course is unthinkable, but the equality of justice and fair dealing is not.

The negro deserves this, north and south, and that he doesn't always get it is a reproach to both sections and to any Christian civilization that tolerates it.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

Norfolk Journal & Issue 12/30/22

Restriction Of Immigration Has Caused North To Seek Negro Labor From South. Race Finds Better Living North.

FEAR OF LYNCHING AND MOBS DRIVE THEM OUT

Norfolk, Va.

Rev. Bowling returned recently from a stay of two weeks in Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania, during which time he took occasion to study the causes of the continued migration of Negroes to the North and West, from the angle of those sections of the country. His observations are given in the following article.—Editor.

By REV. RICHARD H. BOWLING

Two things are strikingly noticeable these days on a trip thru the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri. One is the prosperity evidenced by large scale home-building and factory construction, while every existing industrial plant seems to be running full-blast. The other is the constant influx of Negroes from the South. On almost every train from the Southern States there are numbers of colored people representative of every class,—farm hands, laborers, business men, physicians and ministers, men, women and children.

Seeking A Living Wage

Most thoughtful observers will give you two reasons for this 'exodus.' The present prosperity of the North and the restrictions on foreign immigration combine to create an acute labor shortage. The backwardness of the South in recovering from the recent financial depression has produced a glut on the labor market. One reason, therefore, for the present exodus of Negroes from the South to the North is that the economic law of supply and demand is taking its usual course. Negro labor, like Italian labor, or Irish labor, or Polish labor, sells itself to the highest bidder. In the case of the Negro the North is at present that bidder.

Fear Of Lynching And Mob Violence

But there is still another reason for this shift in the colored population. The foreign Jew finds here an East-side and a Ghetto, but he finds in addition freedom from fear of the ever recurring pogrom and a lesser degree of religious intolerance and racial prejudice. It is exactly the same with the South-leaving Negro. He finds a colder climate and a slightly different civilization, but he finds in addition a larger freedom in every way. The Northern Ku Klux Klan directs attack against the Foreigner rather than against the Negro. Excepting the riots in Philadelphia, Washington, East St. Louis and Chicago, the Negro finds freedom from the fear of lynching and mob violence. Better still, he finds in the North full opportunity for a complete education and the chance to live the life of a man. A serf may be cajoled and pampered by a paternalistic oligarchy, but his life of repression is galling nevertheless. The Negro at the North does not seek the company of the other race, nor does he take advantage of the lack of laws against intermarriage. But, frankly, he does rejoice in the absence of those constant reminders of 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude,'—the jim-crow car, the jim-crow seat, and all the rest of the jim-crow legal code.

MONEY AND MIGRATIONS.

Montgomery Advertiser 12-2-22

The Negro Welfare Association at Cleveland reports that another negro migration northward is under way at this time. It is estimated that a half million negroes have left the South for Northern industrial centers since 1914. That is not as many as we had been led to suppose had gone. But most of them have remained away.

The prospect of easier money, shorter working hours and a better time is the cause of the movement of negroes. There is little political protest in it. Nor do we believe there is so much of political protest behind the movement of Europeans to America in recent years, as our poets and orators have caused most people to think. Money is the prime cause. It made the Southerner after the close of the War Between the States sell his farm, pack up and go West. It makes the artisan, the physician and the lawyer go from one city to another. Why should we quarrel with the impulse? Why should we question the idealism of the man who wishes to go where he can make the most money and do most with his family?

The quest for money is bringing the investor, the builder to the South even as it is taking many of our young white people away. We are getting new people all the time in the South, people who are coming to take the places of those that have left, or who are looking for bigger opportunities.

Redistribution of population has gone on continuously since the beginning. It will not cease now.

MANY NEGROES OF SECTION MIGRATING WEST AND NORTH

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
OCTOBER 22, 1922

Numbers Leaving Greenville For New York, Chicago And Other Points—Some Take Whole Family—All Seem To Have Lots Of Money

An exodus is now in Greenville, and in fact throughout upper South Carolina. Not the sort recorded in the Good Book, however, but an exodus of negroes to eastern and northern states. Exactly why this strange movement has set in so strongly during the past fortnight or so, has not been adequately explained, yet the fact remains that upwards of sixty negroes per week are now leaving Greenville, chiefly for points in New York, Pennsylvania, New eJrsey, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Simultaneous with the departure from here of various and sundry blacks comes the report from Greenwood, Union, Chester and other up state points indicating that the dusky folk are betaking themselves in veritable droves into the east and north. Likewise, however the cause of their sudden and unceremonious leavings, remains in doubt in those sections, just as is the case in Greenville.

An average of half a dozen negroes per day for the past week or so have bought tickets from Greenville to northern points, according to passenger traffic officials of the Southern railway here yesterday. On Wednesday one negro bought five tickets to a small town in upper New York state. On Thursday one ticket was sold to Chicago, one to California and two or three to Cleveland and Chicago.

TAKE WHOLE FAMILY

In the case of the negro who bought five tickets, he explained to the ticket agent that "I'se gwine take de whule famly up dar." Usually, however, it was said the negroes have little, if anything, to say and never explain their sudden departure for what to them must be "a land of promise."

Information from Greenwood is to the effect that from 100 to 125 negroes are emigrating from there each week now, for northern and eastern points. Greenwood advices indicate that fully half the negroes making up the exodus are of the agricultural tribes, working and living on farms in that portion of the state.

In several other portions of the up state section the more or less sudden departure of the negro has been very noticeable during recent days and weeks. In almost every case, according to best available reports the black man gets his little belongings together and hies away almost before anyone even suspects his going.

During the past few days here employers have reported that negroes working for them have joined the exodus northward and eastward. Just why the employed negro should rush off with his dusky brethren on this exodus is simply one more wonder of the case. The wanderlust seems to have his employed and unemployed, prosperous and poverty striken, just the same.

LOTS OF MONEY

Ticket agents discussing the matter here yesterday said that the most amazing feature of the situation locally, is the large amount of money that negroes almost invariably have when they arrive at the point of purchasing their train fare into the east or north. "Why they usually come in here with a wad of greenback that would choke a Texas steer," said one of the Southern agents yesterday, when answering questions about the negro exodus.

The negro has never been inclined to seek out mills and factories and labor therein to any great extent. Usually he is a rurally inclined human preferring to work on the farm, or perhaps, next to drive a wagon, truck and automobile, wherever such employment is available. So it is not believed that the lure of rapidly reopening northern industrial plants since the immediate post war closing is the attraction that is inducing the negro to forsake his southern home for the promise of easier livelihood in the region beyond the Mason Dixon line.

To all appearances the most interesting, and yet the most baffling faeture of the whole negro exodus, which has long since passed the stage of hearsay, is the mystery that surrounds it all. Why is the black man quitting the sunny fields of Carolina or easy employment around the towns that dot the state, for the more intemperate north, a region to which he is really not alapted and may never become? Mystery hovers over it all, even though hope of better work, easier social status and other apparent reasons might be given. To the man, whom he is not quite sure is a friend the African has always been non-communicative, hence the real and basis, and still widespread reason may never be known.

Just two things are sure, in connection with the prevailing negro emigration. First, the black man is leaving, and leaving in considerable number, in proportion to his numerical strength in this part of the state and world. And again, the white man is not going to stop him, not even try to do so, and so far as can be learned is not going to send after the fleeing emigrant once he has set his face north, where within his simple breast he

Labor- 1922.
Migration Movement.

THE NEW MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH

new york American
12-27-22

Writing on the new Negro Migration from the South, Governor Patterson of Tennessee, says that it seems that "high wages is to be the lure again, and it is said that labor shortage in the northern mills has become so acute that rival concerns are taking men wherever they can find them from one another, and now are reaching out for the Southern Negro." The governor expresses a hope that, "for the sake of the Negroes themselves," very few will leave.

Now it just happens that most of us know of several reasons why colored men and women, with their children, leave their homes in the South. The Governor is cognizant of a few of those reasons and expresses them in the following language:

In the past, while we in the south have on the whole treated the negro with more consideration than in the north we have not done by him our full duty.

He ought to be treated with greater justice than he often receives. The white man who robs him or takes advantage of his ignorance to impose upon him is a dishonor to his race. To do so is to injure the negro, but it injuries the white man more.

I am a southern man, with an ancestry wholly southern, but I know that some of us have had the wrong philosophy in regard to the negro. He is a man and is entitled to the rights of a man. To squeeze him in trade, to get out of him all he can give, and return nothing is worse than robbing the land and giving nothing in return about which we hear so much.

The negro should be better clothed and better housed. And we should be ashamed to let him live sometimes under worse conditions that our cattle.

The negro deserves this, north and south, and that he doesn't always get it is a reproach to sections and to any Christian civilization that tolerates it.

Of course the governor, before concluding his article, says that social equality is unthinkable. He would, also, invoke a law to prevent colored people from leaving the South. Speaking of race prejuice in the United States, he writes:

The negroes have found, too, a deeper seated prejudice against them in the north than in the south. There may not be Jim Crow laws but there is certainly Jim Crow treatment. In northern outbreaks the homes of the negroes are frequently burned and they themselves have been warred on and sometimes killed by wholesale. In the north it is always a race conflict wherever trouble occurs between the blacks and whites, while in the south hatred or indignation only reaches to the individual offender.

The governor says nothing about the innocent "offenders." He concludes with this sentence: "The Negro needs the south and the south needs the Negro."

N Y CITY WALL ST JOURNA
DECEMBER 29, 1922

A NEGRO EXODUS

Negro laborers and farmers are leaving some of the southeastern states in large numbers. As the movement is assuming such proportions as seriously to affect the cotton acreage of those states next year, the consumer of cotton goods will pay the cost and damage.

This movement started last summer when the boll weevil damage began to show, particularly in South Carolina and eastern Georgia, the two largest cotton producers east of the Mississippi river. The State, published at Columbia, S. C., quoting from the reports of railroad passenger agents, shows that the movement is steadily increasing and, as it says, equals the post-war migration. When facts such as that newspaper publishes indicate a steady exodus of negro farmers and laborers away from the land, the cotton market cannot refuse to see their significance.

Nearly all the cotton of the south is raised by negro labor. Much of it is produced by colored farmers occupying the land as tenants or share croppers. A panic seems to have seized upon them and they are hurrying from the land to industrial centers, notably the northern cities. There is a general shortage of common labor and wages are high. Workers who come here send back for their friends and the movement grows. Southern authorities are now seriously considering the effect a labor scarcity will have upon the area to be planted to cotton next spring, especially in the two states cited.

It is not hard to see how much weak-spined legislation at Washington has had to do with the situation. At the command of the labor magnates Congress enacted an immigration law designed, not to raise the quality of the immigration but to restrict the quantity. Acting upon the mistaken theory that labor profits by a scarcity, unionism works to produce a shortage of both output and labor. The effect of its work in the immigration question is now being seen and felt in a shortage of common labor. To keep its wheels going Detroit and other industrial centers are bidding for unskilled labor in a market of short supply. In consequence, some cotton lands may go untilled and a year from now cotton consumers will be paying for this crude experiment.

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
DECEMBER 18, 1922

MIGRATION OF THE NEGRO.

The so-called migration of negroes from the South to Northern and Western cities is causing much discussion and some concern throughout this section, and many reasons have been advanced as to the causes of the exodus. Among the reasons advanced are the lure of expected high wages in the far away cities; hard times existing at home; superstition concerning the boll weevil; dread of the Ku Klux Klan; expectation of more liberty and better treatment in other sections, etc.

Negroes who are leaving naturally expect to better their condition in their new homes, and it has been fairly well established that the main reason for the migration is the hope of making more money. The negro in the South has been hard hit during the past two years, due to unfavorable farm conditions. His credit is gone and his rations are low. The white landlord, who has also been hard hit, is no longer able to furnish the negro share cropper a year's rations, stock, feed, fertilizer and other little incidentals. The negro has become discouraged and longs for greener fields. But, alas! few of them find the greener fields of their hope.

There is considerable superstition among the negroes regarding the boll weevil, but they are very superstitious about many other things, and this is not causing them to leave. Very few negroes in the South have been bothered by the Ku Klux Klan and there is far more danger to them from the numerous Klans of the North than there is here. The average negro has also been disillusioned to a very large extent as to the treatment he may expect from the white people of the North. He has been told by his leaders and by the hordes of his own people who have been North and returned home that he receives better treatment in the South than he will receive elsewhere.

This negro exodus need cause no great alarm. It is not the first one experienced by the South. In the 70's there was a similar exodus and still another one in the 90's, and they caused the same concern and same tone of discusston as is now being indulged in. Beyond a doubt a large percentage of negroes who migrated in the former years returned home sadder but wiser, and such will be the case this time.

If, however, the negro does not return, his place on the farm must be taken care of by tractors, improved farm machinery and better methods of farming. Discussing this situation the Greenwood Index-Journal says: "If the negroes desert the farms it will mean the breaking up of large holdings into small farms and the opportunity for white men with foresight and the will to work to acquire farms of their own. The exodus may work a temporary hardship upon owners of large tracts of land, but if it means an increase in the number of small farms owned by industrious white farmers it will be a blessing to South Carolina and the South."

But the South cannot afford to see too many

NEGROES REPORTED LEAVING MONROE AND GOING NORTH

Atlanta Constitution
12-11-22

Juliette, Ga., December 10.—(Special.)—It is reported that during the past several weeks scores of negroes, mostly farmers, have gone to Kansas City, Detroit, Philadelphia and other industrial centers, many taking their families with them.

Scores of others are expected to leave, as those who have already left and secured jobs have written to their friends and relatives at home of fancy wages they can get in the east and west.

It is believed the principal cause for so many negroes leaving here are boll weevil conditions, scarcity of jobs and wages they can get in the big industrial cities.

Plan New Crops.

Production of crops in the county may be curtailed if farmers find it difficult to get tenants. However, the labor shortage may not be seriously felt as most of the farmers have improved farming machinery and cotton will be raised on a small scale.

A large number of planters will experiment on a large scale with the growing of flax, pimento peppers and tobacco next year. A considerable acreage was planted in pimentos this year and the growers realized large profits. Many farmers have contracted with the pepper plant at Griffin to buy all the pepper they raise next year.

C. M. Taylor, of Smarrs, former representative from Monroe county, has been urging the farmers to try flax growing as a substitute for cotton and many have written to the agricultural department at Washington for literature bearing upon the subject of planting, cultivating, harvesting and handling of the crop. According to Mr. Taylor, land in this state is splendidly adapted to flax growing an he is convinced the industry could be made a profitable one in this section.

Will Try Tobacco.

Tobacco can be grown successfully in Monroe county has been demonstrated by J. H. Blissett, a farmer living several miles from here. Mr. Blissett planted about half an acre in tobacco in front of his house and gathered a large crop, and several other farmers in different parts of the county report excellent crops of tobacco. As a result of their successful experiment, a large numberof planters plan to plant tobacco next year, and it is believed the industry can be made a profitable one in this county in a few years.

of the better class of negroes leave and if the discussion of the migration causes the white people to give more attention and assistance to the betterment of the condition of the negro race it will be well. If the negro is to advance in citizenship he must have assistance from the white people and nowhere can that assistance be given in as large measure as here in the South where the races understand each other.

THE EXODUS OF THE NEGROES

As Seen by Rev. J. W. Golden, Seven Years District Superintendent of the Upper Mississippi Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church

It was during the late European war and especially at the time when the United States went into it, that the exodus of the Negro began in a large way. Owing to the fact that the European nations being in war the foreigners in large numbers went home, making vacant their places in great manufacturing centers of the North, thus there was a growing demand for labor with fancy wages. The doors were opened to Negroes. A few went to supply these and it was soon discovered that he was fully equal to the task, and gave equal and efficient service as that of his foreign brothers.

Because of the great and rapid consumption of manufactured products the demands seemed greater than the supply; the cry and search for labor began. A few Negroes from the South responded and went North, and after each pay day they would write thier friends and kinfolks of the land of prosperity. At first only such men as those who had little or no responsibility would go, and whether they knew it or not, they were the best agents of the northern firms, because they soon impressed their homefolks in the South that they had found a better place for a living wage, and a place where their children would be given better school advantages and where they would have better protection by the law, and equal accommodations on all public conveyances for equal pay. Now at that time many fathers, brothers and sons were being drafted and examined, which examination was a revelation of their physical and educational needs, and such provisions as were necessary for them (namely better schools and housing and sanitary conditions), were not being made, and too, the cotton farms at the same time were being ravaged by the boll weevil, and the Negro farmers being mostly tenants were not getting self-support from their labors, therefore any news coming from the North that meant better living for them, was cordially received. Therefore they began to go in greater numbers, even many outstanding Negroes whose intelligence and accumulation of wealth would make them assets to any community, began gradually to fall in the northern migration.

Notwithstanding that there is a gradual improvement in the educational opportunity provided for the Negroes in many places of the South, and most everywhere increased wages, and movements for the abolition of mob violence in some sections, still we must face the facts as well as the future.

As District Superintendent for seven years, touching twenty-five counties in Mississippi, the State which had, according to the census of 1910, almost one-tenth of the Negroe population of the United States of America. My observation and experience lead me to state, that the exodus is still on and will no doubt continue, gradually going North and West for some years. In many places hundreds have gone within the last few months. Many churches have almost depleted memberships because of the exodus. Seventy-five were counted that left one community within twenty-four hours.

The Negroes who go North locate mostly in cities and, like other races, they cluster as much as possible. And the Southern Negro believes in his church, the institution in which he feels at home, and with 350,000 Negroes in the Methodist Episcopal Church and with the greater portion of them in the South, certainly our Negro membership is going North in the same proportion as those of other denominations, for this cause when the exodus began in such large way, our resident Bishop (at that time Bishop W. P. Thirkield) of the New Orleans Area, asked that the ministers begin a follow-up plan by letter, certificates, etc., notifying the pastors of the North of there coming and transferring their membership. But the whites soon found that our church was, in nearly every city to which our members were going, but white congregations and these folk from the South were accustomed to worshiping with their own race groups and when they failed to find a Negro congregation of our denomination it was a loss to the general church. It is true, that it is not possible to save all of them to our church, but it can be done where they have gone by the hundreds, these folk love their church, and have been and will be loyal to it if given a chance. May I mention the Negro congregation of Beloit, Wisconsin, where a minister from my conference and district is pastor. It was there, on a follow-up experiment, that the writer went and found a splendid number of members from the district of which he was then superintendent. A few of them were called together on a Monday afternoon in June, 1916, and there organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was approved by the district superintendent there. Today that church or congregation compares favorably with any Negro congregation in that city, and they are taking care of their Centenary and other obligations of the local and general church, the same thing can be duplicated in many places. Who knows what it will mean to the connection to save the Negroes to the church who go North. Among those who have gone and are going are thousands of children, among whom are future leaders. Shall we not save them to the church by putting on an extensive campaign in a large way? It can be done.

Hundreds have gone who subscribed and paid there subscriptions to the Centenary each year, and if they are looked up and saved to the church, they will continue to take care of any responsibility the church may put upon them and do it with the consciousness that they are doing Christian service, because they have been taught and they believe that the voice of the church is the voice of God.

Greenwood, Miss.

NEGROES FLOCK FROM ABBEVILLE

Baltimore 12/27/22 Herald

Abbeville, Dec. 16.—The emigration of Negroes to western and northern points from along the seaboard continues in full force. Abbeville sold 70 tickets to Negroes leaving during the month of November, the largest number in one day being 13 to Chicago. Calhoun Falls, a small station south of Abbeville, is reported selling fifty tickets a week, while Athens, Ga., averages around $400 a day. Abbeville's largest money value sale in one day, covering this class of ticket, was around $300.

The movement seems to be to Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit and a scattering few to Cleveland, New York and other points.

Bread is at the bottom of the movement. There are many side issues of course that have a decided bearing on the case, as the fear of the Ku Klux Klan and th superstition about the boll weevil. The Negroes believe the boll weevil is a curse sent upon the people and they refuse to burn them, or in any way "hinder the Lork in His work." And the burning of the weevil is very necessary in the control of the pest.

A representative of the department of agriculture undertook to combat this superstition among the Negroes at a church meeting he was invited to address by the colored bishop. The department man made a good talk and said, "The Lord had nothing to do with sending the boll weevil here to dstroy your living, the devil did that, and you've got to fight the devil with fire." The congregation replied with a hearty response of "amens" and "yes Lords;" but person sfamiliar with the traits of the Negro say they were only being polite to a guest, and that they will never burn the weevil as long as they live and consider it "bad luck."

But if there was plenty of fatback and black molasses in the land, these other troubles would fade as the shadows of night.

The shadows, however, are real, and outgoing trains from Atlanta to the west and north average from one to two coaches daily filled with Negroes leaving homes and friends to among strangers.

Labor—1922
Migration Movement.

DETROIT MICH. FREE PRESS
OCTOBER 17, 1922

AN EDDY IN THE CURRENT.

The census bureau informs the world that the center of Negro population in the United States moved northeast during the last decennial period for the first time in the history of the country. It had been going southwest, for many years showing that Negro migration was following the national trend but remaining in its own latitude. Recently, however, the pull of the industrial states has been sufficient to move the center more than nineteen miles north and nine miles east.

This is in accord with the general, but non-statistical, observation that the colored people came north in large numbers to take advantage of war wages.

But a nineteen-mile movement of the center of Negro population at an utterly abnormal period in the industrial history of the country furnishes very insecure ground for forecasting the future. Many of the southern Negroes who helped to swell northern census returns two years ago are already back in their old homes and the conditions which brought them north in great numbers have disappeared. If the next census should show that the movement is again west with no pronounced northward trend there would be no surprise.

ERIE PA. TIMES
DECEMBER 2, 1922

A NEW MIGRATION OF NEGROES

The shortage of unskilled labor desired by industrial plants has already started a renewed migration of colored workmen from the south to the industrial centers of the north. Considerable numbers of negroes from Georgia and Alabama have gone to work in Youngstown and Pittsburgh steel mills in the last few weeks and hundreds of recent arrivals have obtained employment in Cleveland factories, foundries and construction work.

According to William R. Connors, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, of Cleveland, 1,387 negro men from outside Cleveland have registered for employment in the association in the last four months. Some of these were men who had returned to their old homes in the south during the recent depression, but most of them had left the south for the first time.

"They are leaving Atlanta for the north by the car load," Mr. Connors said.

Arrival of colored labor in Youngstown was most marked a month ago, and is continuing though at a lessened rate, according to information from there. Between 500 and 1,000 negroes obtained employment at the Carnegie Steel Co. plant in Youngstown and a smaller number at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Labor agencies in the south are reported to be assisting negroes to come north. Hundreds of negroes have gone into the Connelsville coke field since the middle of the summer.

The migration is likely to slack up somewhat when rigorous winter weather arrives, but in the spring, if the demand for labor continues to be strong, the movement is likely to reach unprecedented proportions. The loss of this class of labor to the south is a serious misfortune to that section. Responsible citizens, the shapers of public sentiment, down there, will be ultimately compelled in their own interest to use their influence in favor of fair treatment of the negro conceding his right to just compensation for his work, with recognition of his political and legal rights. With these assured the negro would be contented and inclined to stay where the climate is more to his liking.

PLANTATION NEGROES LEAVING OLD HOMES

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Hundreds Moving to Northern Industrial Fields.

12-3-22

NEW COTTON LAND LURES

Many Families Going Into Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties, Mo., to Get Aaway From the Boll Weevil Territory and Start Life Among Strange Associates.

Lured from their homes by promises of better living, sometimes social equality in northern cities, hundreds of negroes are leaving old friends and homes in Mississippi for the great manufacturing districts of the north. It is estimated that 3,500 have left the delta in the past 60 days.

Other negroes who ventured to Detroit or Chicago and other points during the World War, have written great tales back to relatives, sometimes an aged white-haired negro father or mother, sometimes to an ambitious brother or other relatives, that money can be made by the pockets full in the manufacturing plants of those cities.

Numerous presents have been scattered among their friends back home as proof of the money flowing into their pockets. Letters have come into Mississippi towns and plantation settlements of the life of negroes in the north, of their living, pleasures, their quarters and the fact that there are no "Jim Crow" laws to prevent mixing with whites in public or places of amuseemnts.

The delta sections, where more cotton is grown per acre than in any place in the world, has been flooded with these letters during the past six months. They started coming through the mails last winter. Negroes who have grown up on plantations have been induced to pack up and leave after this year's cotton crop was picked the change.

New Promised Land.

Again come honest inducements from land owners in Pemiscot and Dunklin counties, Missouri. In those counties great cotton crops were made last summer. It is reported that in those two counties approximately $10,000,000 has been left from sale of cotton this fall. The soil is deep and rich. With suitable weather conditions next summer a wonderful change will be seen in that territory, according to reports. Cotton will be planted next summer as far as Oran, Mo., a town in the foothills of the Ozarks. This is about 20 miles this side of Cape Girardeau, Mo. It is the farthest north cotton has been grown, but farmers in that territory say they can make it and next year will bring about the change.

Negroes from Mississippi are going into that, their newly promised land. They are the class of negroes who believe in growing cotton, those who know nothing else and have no inclination to try out any of the so-called "northern generosity."

Carloads Are Moving.

For more than three weeks the Frisco Railroad has been carrying carloads of negroes away from East Mississippi and others from the delta sections. Most all of them are moving their families. Some have already contracted for cotton growing on shares; others are going in to make a crop on their own hook. All these negroes are said to be reliable and experienced cotton growing people.

On the other hand, the Illinois Central has been for more than a month hauling negroes out of the delta territory and from points in mid-Mississippi to Chicago and Detroit.

Under a ruling agreed to by railroads two years ago no tickets are sent prepaid. Therefore no passenger man is in a position to tell if any direct communication exists between the negroes and any agent of manufacturing interests.

So far as known, there have been no labor agents sent into the south to recruit these negroes. They seem to be acting on their own behalf. However, two carloads went out last night over the Illinois Central for Chicago and Detroit. The travel has been at that average for the past two months, heavier Saturday and Sunday nights than any other days of the week.

The negroes come to Memphis during the day, remain about the depot until northbound Illinois Central train No. 4 is due, then they get their belongings together and line up at the train shed entrance gate. Official reports made to the passenger departments show destinations of tickets.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

There has recently been a recrudescence, particularly in the industrial centers of the east, of efforts to bring about a relaxation of the laws in connection with the admittance of immigrants to this country. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon congress to let down the bars, either in part or in whole, which were raised by the law limiting the numbers of foreign newcomers allowed to land upon our soil.

Atlanta Constitution

Whether these efforts are justified or not, it is not for us to answer, but so far as the south is concerned it seems to us that it will be time enough to talk about more labor when the negro labor drift from the south is checked.

This part of the country will not be inclined to take part in any effort towards a greater immigration of labor to this section while the negroes of the south are pouring into the north and east in an exodus that threatens seriously to cripple the producing capacity of our own states.

12-24-22

That there has been, and is continuing, this serious exodus by our own colored people there can be no denying.

But in the fact that all over the state our people are awake to this condition lies the solution of the problem.

Meetings are being held in widely scattered parts of the state. The question is being discussed, sanely and wisely.

Wideawake farmers at these meetings are urging fair treatment for the colored people. They are evidencing a desire to extend friendly co-operation and to assure for the colored man a square business deal.

In this attitude lies the ultimate solution. It means more than all the legislation upon our lawbooks. It means more to the south than all the restrictions, or the lack of them, in our national immigration laws. It means prosperity and content for all of Dixie and it means growth and development and wealth from our own soil.

This coming recognition of fact by the farming communities of our state is the one decidedly hopeful phase of the situation. Of course there are exceptions — intolerable and frightful exceptions. These, however, will pass, slowly, maybe, but nevertheless surely. They will pass as the inherent and inevitable soul for justice in the native Anglo-Saxon stock asserts itself.

CAUSE AND EFFECT OF THE EXODUS.

Atlanta Independent

That there is a revival of the 1917 exodus admits of no argument. We do not intend to discuss here the whether or not there is an exodus. Anyone who has or will observe the present conditions around railroad stations and on thru trains to the North, East and West, will admit that there is an exodus now which is almost as great in numbers, from some sections, as that of 1917. We only intend to discuss the cause and effect involved.

11-2-22

There is a complication of eco-

nomic causes which finally resolve themselves into a simple equation. First, there is the boll weevil condition. King Cotton has long been regarded as the South's gold product. For the past few years, the boll weevil has made cotton producing a more or less unprofitable effort. Experts have been fathoming the possibilities of producing cotton under boll weevil conditions, but few farmers have succeeded. The next effort was a diversification of crops with cotton as the principal product. This proposition was generally accepted by the farmers, who unfortunately were met with a still more serious handicap the past year. What seemed to have been a cure for the farmers' ills proved to be this: that the boll weevil continued his work, while certain contrary weather conditions set up, the result of which was hardly a net of a half crop. Here the Negro farmer faced another proposition. The landlord, along with the tenant have seen three successive years of failure; the first two due to the staking of all on the cotton crop which failed both in produce and price, the third a failure in the cotton crop along with a failure in producing foodstuffs. In the first place, most tenants were not staked with anything except fertilizer because of his then indebtedness. The Negro tenant has worked under severe conditions of deprivations and wants. The landlord had losses before him; now comes a third year's loss, and notwithstanding the fact that the landlord has made great profits the past years, he, generally, has taken the position that he must have all that was made this year, and he has taken it. In only a comparatively few cases has the landlord taken the position that he and the tenant (as a share cropper) were joint partners, and as such, joint winners or joint losers. Our investigation has disclosed that in a number of cases, the landlord has by sheer force taken everything produced, often including mules, hogs, etc., leaving the tenant without anything upon which to subsist. In these cases the landlords did not act fair; they did not stick up to their agreement by taking their share and leaving what belonged to the tenants; they did not seem to realize that the tenants, too, had to live; but, they took from the tenants what did not belong to them, leaving the tenant without redress. Hence, the economic condition resolved itself into a civic proposition.

Along with the propositions of force and violent taking of his property, the tenant has faced other conditions more vividly realized from his thoughts of having been the total loser under an adverse agreement. It has been said that adversity sours the temper, but it might be added that it likewise makes one think. It has made the Negro farmer think whereas heretofore, plenty has nursed his mind to sleep. He has wondered at the hardships placed upon him by unfair landlords; he has thought over the oppressions of mob violence, segregation, jim-crowism and disfranchisement. The result of such thought is an effort to gain for himself and his family the privileges of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness; the right to go to bed at night without the fear that during the night he may be lynched; the right to equal protection under the law; the right of superior comforts and conveniences of the city; the right of equal educational opportunity; the right of an equitable share in the distribution of public funds and immunities; the right of participation in affairs governmental; but, above all, the right of personal security, all of which are only vaguely (and in some cases not at all) realized in rural life.

It may or it may not be agreed, but, back of the economic situation of which the Negro complains, his **greater complaint is because of his** treatment by white men. The burning of men at the stake and **their hanging by necks, for which** crimes we know of no punishment, up to this time; the confiscation of Negro property, the result of years of toil and sacrifice; the denial of a fair trial by an impartial jury, are propositions that are burning in his breast, and furnish his greatest complaint. We base this argument upon the fact that the Negro is not a total stranger to conditions that he must face in city life. He is aware of the fact that there is not any fear whatever of hunger or cold in the rural community, but grave dangers of it in the cities. But, he is determined to cast his lot in another clime, to make it if he can.

The effect of this movement is as far-reaching as the point from which one might come to the point which one might go. As to the farming section, it is very disastrous. Even during the past three years has been noticed thousands of acres of land laying waste. With the efforts of a reasonable plenty of labor, the crops have hardly netted one-half; then, with a prospective shortage of labor, the foodstuffs raised will hardly suffice. The situation is serious and will probably cause the South millions of dollars losses, as well as a lack of food throughout the country.

Then, there is the problems of the city; the great army of unemployed; the housing conditions; the conditions of crime and vice, poverty and pauperism; all of which, it would appear, will be made more severe by a great influx of peoples from the farm.

One of the most peculiar facts incident to and still present is that for the past two years there has been an army of some two million unemployed in the industrial centers. This condition was hardly ameliorated when the present exodus started. Still, industry is bidding for the South's colored labor. This is a fact and not a theory.

We have presented our views on the cause and effect. We do not intend to either encourage or discourage anyone. We recognize the right of each and every individual to seek his domain wherever he wishes. But, we do admonish both the white and colored people to find remedies for the causes and the effects will be quite different.

SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

Reports from all over south Georgia, and from Florida and the Carolinas, are that negroes are leaving by the hundreds for the industrial centers of the east and middle west. *Atlanta Constitution*

Scores from Georgia have gone into the Pittsburg territory; others into the various automobile industries in Detroit and Flint; and still others into the New Jersey factories in the New York city territory. 12-17-22

Viewed in any light, the situation is already serious, and getting more so.

Georgia is comparatively free from immigrant labor, the native colored man and woman being the main reliance, not only for domestic help, but for the factories and the fields, and especially the fields, to which they are better fitted than any other class of home or imported labor.

The recruiting of the negro labor in the south for employment in the industries in other sections of the United States has been the result of a shortage in immigrant labor that is worth while and dependable.

Under the immigration laws only three per cent of any one nationality, now represented in this country, can be admitted—that is to say, three per cent of the number already in this country. Thus the admissible quotas of all the better classes of European labor are already exhausted for the fiscal year.

The gaps are being filled from among the blacks of the south, while the south in turn has no means of filling the gaps in its own labor ranks caused by the negro exodus, the tide of immigration running into other fields.

Right at this hour appeals from all over the country are being made to congress and the administration to raise the immigration bars to allow Armenian and Greek refugees from Turkey's oppression to enter the United States for a limited time.

The Federal Council of Churches some days ago presented the first appeal to government officials in Washington. This appeal, which stated that America has always welcomed political and religious refugees, pointed out that an act of congress will be required to meet this emergency. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, has introduced such a resolution.

The request of the Federal Council is being backed not only by the churches and church people throughout the country, but by various other organizations. In a new appeal just issued the Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, one of the general secretaries, says:

"At Ellis Island there are many Greeks and Armenians from Asia Minor and Thrace who are being denied admission because the annual quotas of immigration for these groups for the year 1922-23 are exhausted. Even in the case of those who have prosperous relatives in America ready to receive them no entrance is possible until some action is taken by congress.

"Where are these refugees to go? Smyrna is only one incident, even if the most tragic of the Turkish policy. The roads from Thrace are reported as crowded with these people. Any day may record a similar exodus from Constantinople.

"Even with the help of Bulgaria and Serbia, Greece cannot possibly care for the hosts pouring in upon her. More than half a million are reported as having arrived already. The total number will probably be one million, which means an increase of 20 per cent in the population of Greece. Obviously, Greece cannot bear this burden alone—America must help in some way.

"One of the simplest and most natural ways would be for the United States to receive within her borders a limited number of them. Surely the established principle of restrictive immigration laws is not to be interpreted as making impossible emergency provisions for such a crisis as that which confronts us today."

There is no doubt of the wisdom of a policy of restricted immigration, but the laws as they exist should not be arbitrarily enforced.

As it is, if one nation has exhausted its quota of three per cent no other nationals from that country may enter, however desirable they may be in meeting acute labor conditions in America. This, in view of the fact—and this is where the law is faulty—that another nation may not have even approximated the quota of immigrants who may be sent to America; and may not want to do so.

It would be wiser to group the immigrant population as a whole and hold the three per cent to a ratio to the total, without stipulating from what country they shall come, just so they are desirable and meet all the other conditions imposed upon foreigners entering American shores.

Certain it is, the south is getting the worst of the situation as it stands today.

Farm conditions will not warrant the scale of wages paid by the industries, and yet the success of farming in the south must depend upon adequate labor.

It is a wholly discriminatory situation, and cannot be met until there is a change in the immigration laws, as has been pointed out.

Labor - 1922
Migration Movement,

Negro Labor and Immigration

If the reports are true that another migration of negroes from the South to the industrial centers of the North is under way, this shifting of our native labor supply should have an important bearing on our future immigration policy. Houston Post-Houston, Tex

Agitation for liberalizing the present immigration law has been fostered in recent months by the captains of industry in the North, who have complained of a growing scarcity of unskilled labor. In the past Europe has been the great reservoir from which certain industries have drawn their unskilled labor, and the claim has been set up, whether truthfully or not, that the present immigration quotas are too low to permit adequate recruiting of labor forces. 12 — 4 — 22

The negroes are already in the country, and it is only fair that they should have first chance at whatever opportunities for labor of which they are capable. Their removal to the North and their presence there under different conditions from those prevailing in the South may complicate the race question in the North, but that does not affect the negro's right to employment, where he is needed.

As for the South, there will be no great objection to the migration of those negroes who can better their economic position elsewhere. If the movement northward should assume too great proportions, Southern agriculture would be adversely affected. But farming methods are changing in the South. More machinery is being used and crops are being diversified. Moreover, the days of the big plantations are passing and there are many more small farms than formerly. And here in Texas Mexican laborers are an important factor in the agricultural labor supply. The South is not nearly so utterly dependent on negro labor as it once was.

Another consideration for the negroes is that much of the labor available for him in the South is of the seasonable sort. This accounts for the idleness of many negroes during parts of the year. If the negro can find steady employment in the North, he can not be blamed for accepting it. The South does not begrudge him a better opportunity.

If negroes are available for this work and capable of performing it satisfactorily, there is no reason why they should not be given the preference over foreign labor, and in that case it will not be necessary to alter materially the present immigration law.

WEEVILS COME AND NEGROES GO

Tenant Farmers and Laborers Leaving Farms—Colored Labor Going North—Weevils Discourage Farmers

N Y CITY WALL ST JOURNA
DECEMBER 23, 1922

Col. Harvie Jordan, National Secretary of the American Cotton Association says:

"Recent forecast of the Crop Reporting Bureau indicates the smallest cotton crop grown in the United States since 1903, except the short crop of 1921. Heaviest reduction in production is in the old cotton-growing states east of the Mississippi river.

"If better success is not had in 1923 a world famine is assured. The most serious factor developing in connection with the cotton boll weevil menace is found in the steady and increasing exodus of thousands of negro and white small tenant farmers from the South Atlantic and Middle Gulf cotton states. The white farmers, with their families, are moving to cotton mill centers in the Carolinas and Georgia, while the negro farmers are migrating to large industrial centers in middle eastern and western states. Due to the extreme hazards of growing cotton under heavy weevil infestation and in the absence of usual credits from landlords, supply merchants or local banks, these people are becoming discouraged and forced to sesure other employment.

"Large numbers of cotton plantations are being depopulated. Negro farm laborers who have gone and are leaving are not likely to return. There have been no young mules shipped into the old cotton states for farm purposes since the spring of 1920, and this shortage in mule power, together with hundreds of abandoned farms, gives a gloomy outlook for cotton production in 1923.

"The American Cotton Association is making every possible effort, through the establishment of county demonstration farms and boll weevil control measures, to overcome the disasters of the weevil in 1923."

NEGROES LEAVING SOUTH

Cotton Field Laborers Moving Towards Northern Industrial Centers—May Affect Cotton Acreage

N Y CITY WALL ST JOURNA
DECEMBER 29, 1922

Owing to the losses occasioned by the boll weevil, many small tenant farmers, both white and colored, are leaving land in the southeastern states and seeking employment elsewhere. Exodus of colored laborers, particularly in eastern Georgia and South Carolina, is beginning to assume proportions that may affect the acreage p[illegible] to cotton next spring.

The State, of Columbia, says:

South Carolina is apparently in the midst of a general exodus of negroes—former farm hands leaving to seek jobs and high pay in northern and western industrial centers.

The northward movement has been in progress since early summer, when conditions in the industrial centers first showed signs of improvement.

The negroes are leaving from every section of the state and are going to practically every section of the nation—the majority New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington and Detroit. There has been little evidence of any mass or group movements, but farm hands by ones and twos are daily leaving so that traffic has jumped to a point where it has been in some instances difficult for the railroads to take care of it, is equaled only by the war time negro exodus.

The movement is largely due to the failure of the negro tenant farmers to make money in the state under boll weevil conditions. The majority of the negroes leaving are farm hands and the fact that farm conditions are subnormal throughout the state will explain the general character of the exodus.

W. E. McGee, division passenger agent, Southern Railway, said last night that the northward migration of negroes was considerable and increasing. Numbers of the negroes go to Philadelphia and probably the principal steady movement just now is to Detroit. Manufacturers there are no longer able to rely on the flow of immigration to recruit their unskilled labor forces and are turning to the South for cheap help.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
NOVEMBER 28, 1922

BARROW'S PLEA

If there should ever come a time in Georgia when a Negro could not get protection as well as any other man, then it would no longer be the Georgia that was intended by those who founded it. The people of this State have for so many years believed in Constitutional rights and liberties that it would be difficult at this late date to change their conceptions and customs.

Chancellor Barrow has just issued a plea urging that something be done to "stop the exodus." He sets forth that "it is economically unwise and morally wrong to drive Negro citizens from their homes," as is being done, it is reported, in some sections of the State. The posting of signs, probably by thoughtless and mischievous boys, warning "all niggers to leave here by January," is something that, no matter who it is being done by, should be summarily stopped. If any Negro is becoming offensive or breaking the law, something should be done about it of a lawful nature; but this method of striking in the dark and under cover, issuing unsigned warnings and the like, should be curbed in an effective way.

Chancellor Barrow is right. Stop the exodus!—so far as this exodus is caused by such illegal and unconstitutional action as the above-mentioned. Of course, those Negroes who simply desire to go to another section to live, let them go; but those who are being frightened or forced out—Georgia must never gain the reputation of being so ignorant and misguided as to permit such to continue unheeded and unchecked.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
DECEMBER 12, 1922

Another Negro Migration.

The Georgia state commissioner of nmerce and labor is exceedingly ex- e. ised by the activities of agents from Northern states who are persuading the native negroes to migrate. Georgia has a law taxing such agents $1,000 in every county where they work; but while the state is said to be swarming with them, no one of them has taken out a license or paid the tax. All are operating clandestinely and are said to be alarmingly successful in alluring able-bodied negroes away by promise of fabulous wages and low living cost. The feared result will be that the coming planting season will find hosts of farmers unable to obtain help.

Considerable was heard of a similar migration a few years ago, and many negroes did come North to work in Chicago stockyards and in other cities in need of unskilled labor. After a while as conditions changed numbers of them, most of them probably, went

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

back to the farms of the South and the life to which they are adapted and find most congenial when they are well treated and fairly well paid. There is an undoubted shortage of unskilled labor in many industrial communities; but business will seemingly have to adapt itself thereto and make machinery supply the lack. For there is no present prospect that our immigration bars will be let down, and most of the peoples who swarm in overflowing quotas into our country and steal in and break in are not the workers the nation needs but traders and traffickers by instinct and hive dwellers in cities who aspire to live by their wits rather than by arduous productive physical work and are notably successful in doing so.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
DECEMBER 7, 1922

The Economic Basis.

Negroes are moving north in great numbers, we are told, and Bishop W. D. Chappelle, of the South Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Church, says that the migration is due largely to the fear of the Ku Klux Klan.

When the historian of the future sets himself to writing of the downfall of this great movement, we trust that his eye falls upon this dispatch in the current newspapers, for it explains much.

Negro labor is at the basis of Southern prosperity. Clearly if the labor flees, prosperity flees with it. To keep prosperity it is necessary to keep labor.

So far as we know, the klan has done little actual violence to negroes. But it has scared some of them very nearly to death. Fear is contagious, and the negroes may be excused for migrating.

spent in parading the roads on horseba
his nightgown may thus have contributed
his own poverty. Once he gets this idea through his head, his enthusiasm for masquerading will doubtless blow up as quickly as the Ku Klux play at Ford's Theater blew up.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor—1922
Migration Movement

Send Foreign Labor South

Infusion of New Blood Would Mean Permanent Good to South---Looting of Fraternal Bodies Increases Busin[illegible] Negro Insurance Companies

New York Age 9/16/22

(By CHARLES [illegible] L).

Washington, D. C.—During one of the conventions recently held in this city, an intelligent group of gentlemen, hailing from all sections of the country, happened to meet at one of the popular club houses. This chance meeting soon developed into a round-table discussion of affairs pertaining to racial group, and as in all cases when men of this type meet and begin to relate their personal experiences and observations, the conversation became serious as the different phases of our citizenship, our retardation and our development were presented.

Possibly the most discouraging side of the picture was presented by the Southern men, a number of whom are wealthy or well-to-do. They appeared as ship-wrecked mariners at sea in a ruderless boat. They entertained but little hope for the development of the colored masses in the Southland, and agreed that a further thinning out through migration to Northern agricultural regions and industrial centers would be the very best thing that could happen to both the Negroes and whites because it would decrease the labor surplus and cause the indolent white men to go to work.

Southern Whites Should Work.

It was thought that if in the smaler communities the lazy, lounging, hitching [illegible]aner and fence rail white men, who only vary their daily program by going down to the station to watch the train come in could be induced to go to work through a shortage of Negro labor racial conditions would not be so acute, wages would increase, the wonderful natural resources would not be so dependent upon Northern capital for development, and that their example would stimulate to a greater activity a certain and rather numerous class of Southern Negroes who believe that if there were anything to be gained by hard work the local white men would get busy, at least once in a while.

Another viewpoint was that the Southern States need a few million foreign-born white workers, and it was remarked that of the nearly fourteen million foreigners who are now in this country, but little more than three-fourths of one million live in the combined sixteen Southern States.

The opinion was expressed that the native whites of the South stand badly in need of an infusion of new blood and that a mixture with the foreigners would result in more permanent good to the South, at least from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint, than the increasing illegitimate amalgamation between the whites and blacks.

The fact also brought out that not only are the ambitious Negroes leaving the South, but that the better type of white men and women are also leaving in large numbers. One gentleman called attention to a certain factory located in the Middle West where more than two thousand white girls are employed.

Send Foreign Labor South.

It was suggested that no agency is needed to cause greater progress in the migratory movement of Southern col[illegible] citizens to the North because the [illegible]ent is now keeping pace with [illegible]absorption by Northern industry, [illegible]at it will be accelerated when the [illegible]ines, the steel mills, and the foun[illegible]s and the factories are ready to re[illegible] 100 per cent. production basis.

[illegible]ut in order to get foreigners to settle [illegible]he South the practicable plan would [illegible] to raise a fund for publicity purposes [illegible]d to flood certain European countries with circulars setting forth the attractiveness and the boundless resources of the South. This plan appealed strongly to those who read, through the Associated Press dispatches, of the wrecking of the Michigan Central "Million Dollar Express," and that the five men accused are Messrs. Joseph Papourvitch, Charles Uselis, Albino Alessio, John Petrowiski and James Prohetah.

Attention was called to the names of some of the radicals who were recently arrested by U. S. agents on a raid of the conventions of the Trades Union Educational League in Chicago, where among those present were Messrs. Felix Krasowilki; John Orvailnen; A. Overgard; Nation Greenberg; J. Hadrava, and few other foreigners who are sorely displeased with the industrial system in this country where they make more money in one month than they made during a year in the land of their nativity. It is believed that a few thousand white

Looting Fraternal Organizations.

foreigners of this type in certain sections of the South would result in a greater appreciation of the docile Negro laborers, and that the calm repose of the South would soon be awakened—possibly by the hum of industry!

Opinions were also expressed concerning the splendid progress of four life insurance companies whose success is due in no small measure to the thieves who, as officers, are looting certain fatenal organizations of vast sums of money. It was remarked that enough money was been stolen from fraternal organizations during recent years to finance several trust companies whose operations would be of great benefit to the race. Several recent cases were referred to and mention was made of a number of other cases that were neither prosecuted nor given more than local publicity. The effect of this wholesale and unchecked looting of various fraternals has been to emphasize the value and to build up our well organized and closely supervised life insurance companies which form the greatest asset of which we can boast, as a race.

If other conventions result in such round-table discussions in which intelligent men from every part of the country participate, there is every reason to believe that our group will, within a reasonable time, emerge from the economic shadow and take its place in the Sun.

NEGRO MIGRATION TO INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF NORTH, IS REPORT

most morning Advertiser

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 30.—Another migration of negroes from the South to the industrial cities of the North is believed to be under way. During the last few weeks many negroes from Georgia and Alabama have gone to work in Youngstown and Pittsburg steel mills, according to advices received here, while hundreds have obtained employment in Cleveland.

12-1-22

According to William R. Connors executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, 1387 negro men from outside the city have registered for employment during the last four months. Some of these he said returned to their homes during the recent depression but most of them had left the South for the first time.

"They are leaving Atlanta for the North by the carload," Connors said.

Between 500 and 1,000 obtained employment at the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown and a smaller number at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, advices states. Hundreds have gone into the Connellsville Coke field since the middle of summer.

Southern Negro Is Flocking North In Veritable Trainloads

Atlanta Independent
11-9-22
Atlanta, Ga.

By Dr. H. R. BUTLER.

If any one doubts that there is another great movement to the north, east and west by thousands of colored people from Georgia just let him or her go to the Terminal Station in Atlanta and see for him or herself. They are moving. There is a steady tide; every train carries away its burden of human beings to lands they know not of. They have heard of high wages, freedom, educational advantages for their children, for human equality and all that and they are silently moving in that direction. To him who thinks beneath the surface on these matters there is a serious side, a sympathetic side. These people are really crusaders. The only difference between them and the crusaders of the past is, that the crusaders of the ages traveled on foot and lived on the countries through which they traveled; these sad souls are spending their all traveling on the trains and feeding themselves honestly as they silently move away. And, then when one thinks that these people are leaving behind so many tender recollections it adds to the sadness of the situation. Over there in the little church yard lies all that is dear to many of them; there are some children, mother, grandparents and friends there in that little grave yard. There is the church where once every month the pastor came and gave them spiritual advice and held up the cross of hope; down the hill is the little spring where, when young, they gathered and romped and played; and beyond all this lie the fields that were once white unto harvest at this time of year now barren and covered with leaves. Things all seem to have gone wrong. It is now against the law to fish; it is against the law to hunt; it is against the law to do this and to do that, so they say, "What is the use? It seems as if life is hardly worth striving to maintain." The crops have failed. Disease is killing the hogs and cattle. What has been made on some of the farms has all been taken by the land owners and nothing is left but an open door to the north; but even that door is a dangerous place to enter. All that has been said above is true and then the half has not been told. But I want to say to my dear people to be careful, very careful in this northward sweep.

I want you to remember that the winter is now upon us; that a winter in the north and west (especially in the northwest) is no play thing and especially with housing conditions poor and the high price of coal.

I would say to them not to be discouraged. Many of the white people are bad, heartless and oppressive, yet all of them are not so. Stick it out right here. All of the Egyptians are not Pharaohs. True, there was one that tried to take God's work into his hand, but he was buried at the bottom of the Red Sea. Don't be so quick to run. Don't be so quick to blame all white people because one takes away all you make. All he takes over what is his will not do him or his children any good. They may eat it but it will not produce fat, health or strength. Leave it to God, work and pray.

The Bible says, "If a man takes your coat, give him your vest al-

REEL 16

so; if he compels you to go one mile with him, go two miles; do not do evil for evil, but rather do good for evil. Pray for your enemies." Leave it with God and in His time He will repay. "Vengeance is Mine," saith the Lord.

I saw a little mother at the station the other day with nine little hungry children on her way north. She was from a little town not fifty miles from Atlanta, and this was her story: "My husband died two years ago and I took charge of the farm with the children hoping to make something and come out all right. My first effort was a failure. They took all I made and I was in debt. I had to remain to pay up the debt. The result was this fall I just managed to pay out and have a few dollars left. With that I bought tickets and am going to Dayton, Ohio, where I have already the promise of a job and school facilities for my children. I have no ill feeling for any one, but I did not get a square deal."

Oh, if the Christian church could but see that bleeding heart and catch the vision of its effect on future generations. My people, let me urge you to wait on God—not man—and He will fight your battles.

NEGRO EXODUS IS AGAIN UNDER WAY

Ohio State Pioneer

Hundreds of Laborers Leave South to Enter Northern Industrial Fields—Report

11-25-22
Cleveland, O.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—(A. N. P.)—Reports from various outhern states show that another exodus of Colored people to western and northern states is getting under way. The need for unskilled labor in industrial centers rendered acute by he limitation of imigration and the consequent recruiting of Colored workers to fil lthe jobs into which unending streams of foreigners formerly flowed is given as the chief cause.

Labor agents representing large northern corporations are again reported active throughout the south and while they are not popular with the planters, who see the loss of valuable labor as a result of their efforts, the agents are said to take every precaution, taking out licenses, registering and complying with all the laws of the municipalities, where they operate thus preventing attack. From Atlanta comes the information that a trainload of Colored workmen left Macon, Georgia, last week bound for Steubenville, Ohio, where they were to be employed in a steel mill. $5,000 in railroad fares was required for the movement.

Because of the resulting opportunity for securing work at more attractive wages and gaining freedom from his southern environment, the ban of immigration has been a boon to the Negro. Though great sacrifices of property are frequently made and while the change from rural living into the congested centers to which the migrants go are problems which must

(Continued on page 2)

be worked out. It is the opinion of trained social workers that the migration is proving decidedly helpful from the standpoint of advancing the economic interests of the group. Better schooling for their children, the right of franchise and the example of progressive surroundings have made great changes in the lives of many of these families.

For this reason efforts which are being made to lift the ban on immigration are being watched with interest. The millions who immigrated to America before the war have been cut down to a mere fraction by the present law which admits only three per cent of the total of the nationals of any foreign country in America before the war. Colored men are doing the hard work which these foreigners formerly did and which many Americans will not do.

It is admitted even by those who are interested in breaking down the ban that many immigrants are undesirable, prone to bolshvism and that they cannot be Americanized easily. If America could select their immigrants and choose those whom they prefer, discriminating perhaps against catholic and jewish newcomers, it is likely, according to a Senator here the bars would be let down. But as the case stands now, Chin ais the only country whose people are excluded and if she were a great power the Chinese exclusion act would never have been passed. In the meantime the center of Negro population is steadily shifting northward and the Colored brother is saying, "It's an ill wind which blows nobody good."

LEAVE FARMS IN SOUTH FOR CITIES NORTH

Afro-American

Thousands of Colored Farmers Buying Railroad Tickets for Industrial Districts, Attracted by High Wages

12-8-22
Baltimore, Md.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5—Thousands of Southern colored people, discouraged by the failure of cotton crops under boll weevil conditions and attracted by comparatively high wages in industrial districts, are leaving the farms of the South for Northern cities, according to railroad officials, who today confirmed dispatches from Cleveland saying another Negro migration was in progress.

Many also are reported going from states farther South to North Carolina, where an extensive road-building program is under way.

Most of the colored people in this section are going to Detroit, with many buying tickets for New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, it was said.

Although the exodus is widespread, it is not of the organized variety, these officials said. It is more of an individual nature, many of those traveling North being men who worked in industrial centers during the world war, and others being kinsmen of Negroes who have remained in the North and who are now sending money to bring their relatives to new homes.

Majority Farm Hands

The movement has been under way since early in the summer, when it became apparent that crops would be short and that conditions in industrial centers were improving, according to S. M. McClean, district passenger agent for the Southern Railroad. The majority, he said, are farm hands, discouraged through inability to make money from their cotton crops due to boll weevil conditions. He said that there was no indication that northern employes were soliciting labor in this section of the South, at least.

W. E. McGee white division engineer for the Southern Railway, stationed here, says that the exodus is general and that in his opinion it is increasing.

"It is distinctly an individual, or at most, a family group movement," said Mr. McGee, "and it is by no means confined to South Carolina. For instance, we picked up from the Central of Georgia, on one train recently forty-eight Negroes bound North."

Migration From Virginia Has Been Noted

Richmond, Va., Dec. 5—Officials of railroads entering Richmond say they have noted a considerable movement of Negroes from this city to points in the North, moving in groups and individually. It was said that many are leaving the farms and some leaving city jobs to get work in the steel mills of Pennsylvania, and in the mines where labor is receiving a higher wage.

The movement North of Negroes at this time of the year is considered unusual because of the native's dislike to cold weather. Local contractors, however, report that there is plenty of Negro labor available in Richmond and that if there is a Northern movement it is not being made up from the ranks of Richmond Negroes.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETT
OCTOBER 18, 1922

SOUTHERN LABOR IN THE FUTURE.

Deputy Commissioner McKinley, who has charge of the Employment Bureau of the State Department of Labor, says the number of negroes applying through his office for work has fallen off during the last two or three months from an average of something like 50 per day to an average of five or six per week. Many of the negroes now applying want to go to the industrial cities of the North and East and refuse jobs in Arkansas.

A few years ago the negroes who went North soon drifted back to the South, but there has been a change. Now the movement to the North during flush times amounts to an exodus. During other times it is an infiltration. When the industrial centers need common labor above the supply at hand they offer inducements to Southern negroes. The agricultural South cannot bid against the industrial cities for this labor.

Although the migration of negroes from Arkansas, compared with that from other Southern states, has been small, it has never the less been of sufficient size and importance to be a warning to Arkansans that the time has come to give thought to the conditions that the future may bring. Negro leaders, as well as white, have urged the Southern negro to stay in the South and have warned him against certain conditions and phases [illegible] will find in the North and East. The urgings and warnings have had little effect. Further urgings and further warnings would be misinterpreted. Both the negro and the average white man from the North or East assign a wrong motive to the Southerners in this matter.

If the Southern negro likes the atmosphere and the conditions of the North or East better than those he has known in the South, there is no reason why he should not leave the South. When the North gets the negro, it will get with him the race problem and because the North does not know the negro, the race problem there will be immeasurably more difficult than it has been in the South. The South requires certain things of the negro, but it gives him much. For one thing it gives him work. The North gives him work only when labor is scarce or in the somewhat rare cases in which he is more efficient than the white laborer.

It may be many ye[illegible] before the negro leaves in sufficient numbers to cause radical changes in the economic life of the South, but the South should not delay preparation for this contingency. Should a majority of the negroes leave, the South would undergo another period of reconstruction. Probably the first big change would be the passing of the great plantations. Instead, we would have prosperous small farms operated by intelligent farmers. There are many thousands of these farmers in the middle West, and in New England, land-hungry Americans who have been reared on farms. They are people whose great-great grandfathers were Americans [illegible] here they would have a bond of sympathy with the Southerners for t[illegible] South has had a minimum of foreign immigrants. The great-great-grandfathers of most Southerners were Americans.

If these farmers were brought here, understanding before they came just what they would find and were treated fairly and intelligently, they would increase the South's prosperity and their own to a remarkable degree within a few years. The land is here. Up there are strong men and good men who want the land. The South should bring the men and the land together.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor — 1922.
Migration Movement

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
JULY 4, 1922

Alabama Negroes Being Lured to North and Disappointment Given

Alabama negroes again are being lured to the North, and those who go will doubtless have the same experiences that thousands of other Southern negroes have had during the past four or five years. All will wish to come back, some will be able to do so, but many will be unable either to return to ther Southern homes or to make a living in the north.

The lure to the negro this time is the promise of work at fancy prices in Northern coal mine districts. It does not appear that the negroes are being told they are to take the places of the striking miners, but unquestionably that is what they will be expected to do, and in the light of recent events in the strike zone, this may be both unpleasant and disastrous for the negroes.

It is not believed many negroes have gone from the Anniston district on this new exodus to the North, but the Birmingham district, which includes the coal mines around Birmingham reports that as many as 8,000 are believed to re cently have left there for Northern places, mos of them to parts of the North where the coa mine strike is in progress.

Of course the negroes are being lured from the South by labor agents who are working under cover. It is believed a number of such agents from the North have been at work in and around Birmingham and several arrests have been made, but the labor agent works by stealth and under cover and it is not an easy matter to fasten guilt upon him. The Alabama law against enticing labor from the state is a strict one and it is enforced whenever the agents can be caught at their work. It is a pity all cannot be caught and punished as soon as they begin their work in this state.

Alabama negroes should learn from experience that the North is not the place for them, but they do not. Many of those who went to Northern industrial centers before and during the war, lured by the promise of high prices held out to them, have been trying ever since to get back to the South. They found that while the prices paid them for their work at the time was above what they had been making in the South, they did not keep up, and living conditions, among strangers out of sympathy with them, and who do not understand them, made life in the North far from the pleasant experience that had been promised. The condition of many of the negroes who went North then is now pitiable. They are still trying to get back "home.", but cannot make enough at the promised "fancy" wages to get them here.

Southern white men have helped hundreds of the negroes to return, and those who have been able to get back into the South will not readily leave again, but there are thousands who do not know what awaits them above the Mason and Dixon line, and they are the ones who now are being deceived into leaving the South, where they can live in comfort among people who understand them and are willing to help them in need or distress, to get what they are told is "more equality" and better pay. The "more equality" lure is the worst of all. The kind of "equality" the negroes get in the North is not the kind they think it is. Those who get a taste of it invariably are glad when they can cast it aside and get back to "the white folks back home."

And in addition to the disappointment that awaits the negroes who go North now expecting more money, more "equality" and better living conditions, those who go into the mine strike zone will become strike-breakers, for whom there is no sympathy there, but a great deal of danger and many personal hardships. The Alabama negro who stays in Alabama gets along well. It is only when he tries the experiment of "goin' up north" that he gets into trouble and finds out that his place is where he has always lived and where, if he behaves himself, he will have more happiness than all the North can offer.

NEGROES GOING NORTH

Montgomery Advertiser
12-14-22

New Movement Is Reported in Macon County

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 13.—The fever "To Go North," has again broken out among the negroes of Macon county. For three months there has been a steady going of the colored man to lucrative jobs in the steel sections of Pennsylvania and to factories of Ohio. The large farmers of the county are watching their hands, and they do not apprehend any trouble in keeping sufficient force to manage the farms. In some sections they are fearful of the results, as the going of one darkey usually means the following of others.

It is expected however that a large number of hands will go back to the farm as soon as the government hospital is completed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor - 1922

Migration

YELLOW FINGERNAILS

Chicago Whip 2/4/22

Many yellow nails were noticeable upon the gnarled and ashened fingers of the black people just a few months ago. Those yellow nails were the relics and grim reminders of the late world war. They were caused by the chemical reaction of high explosives which were handled almost exclusively by the black men. It was highly distasteful and laborious work. White men flatly refused to do the task. Fabulous wages were spurned. Northern representatives of the great ammunition plants hurried southward and whispered wonderful words into the credulous ears of the black people. They came north. They faced the terrible task of working in T.N.T. (high explosives), they inhaled the poisonous fumes and gases emitted from the seething chemical vats. The lungs of some were scorched, the eyesight of others was dimmed and blurred and the nails of all of them turned yellow. Now the yellow fingers of the black men are scrawny and drawn. The fingers grasp in empty space for food and succor. What is America going to do with the hundreds of thousands of black men with yellow nails who came north to aid in the wartime industries?

Those who have considered the problem of absorbing and assimilating the unemployed black people who have concentrated in great northern cities have failed to offer any practical solution or even suggestion which would give mediate or immediate relief. The white man has shown little or no concern and the black leadership has been groping along blindly not knowing what pitfall or grim disaster awaited its next step. The yellow-fingered men are in a precarious condition. Landlords clamor for their overdue and unpaid rents, installment houses threaten to seize their beds and belongings, the "Shylock" pawnbrokers, leering from behind their three glittering balls, exact their pound of flesh without mercy and from all sides the tragic notice of "no help wanted" greets their sad and sunken eyes. What is to ever become of them? What will normalcy bring? What shall be done with New York's thirty and Chicago's twenty thousand? Will they ever get jobs or will they be forced back into the southland to face conditions from which they shrink and shudder?

In northern cities before the war black people were employed almost exclusively as porters, waiters, cooks, maids, nurses and handy men and women. The big factories were closed to them and they knew no place in the iron, steel and textile industries. The war opened the doors to them and since war-time production has ceased what are they to do? As the country drifts back into the old order of affairs immigration restrictions will be removed and the foreigner will be served. If the large northern cities will not support us why not evacuate before we are swallowed up in the vortex of starvation? Why not decentralize and seek the northern rural districts?

The farm lands of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Indiana are virgin in spots and generally fertile and productive and the black men with yellow fingernails could well fit in these sections of the country. White philanthropy being interested in the health of large cities would finance to a large degree any intelligent plan of decentralization. A little tutoring in scientific farming would enable the black men to eke out a comfortable and respectable livelihood. As it is now starvation and desperation have driven many black men with yellow nails to acts of crime. When hunger, despair, suffering, disillusion and disease grip a people the whole nation is endangered and intimidated and America faces just that problem.

If a plan of decentralization is submitted which is feasible and practical it should be adopted by the black people and supported by the white, for now the yellow nails flash hideously. They strike terror and fear in the hearts of all who see them. It seems that the yellow nails would be of more service around a plow handle than around the stock of a revolver. The yellow nails speak out in irony against the American creed and code which takes everything and gives little in return.

Negroes and Living Quarters

Houston Chronicle Post 1/4/22

Thousands of negroes who emigrated during the war to the industrial centers of the North and East are being seen again in their native Southern haunts. The emigrants are returning home every day, and have good reason to be glad to be back.

Vanished jobs, deflated wages and disillusionment on the attitude of the working people of the North toward them are not the only things that have induced them to seek more congenial quarters. In many places their living conditions have been made unbearable by the housing situation.

An investigation of the housing conditions among negroes in several sections of New York the other day disclosed what a fearful situation many of the negroes who came to the city during the war are facing. Apartments and houses of all sorts are distressingly short in the great city. White neighborhoods object to negro tenants moving in. The result is that where negroes can obtain accommodations at all landlords gouge them unmercifully, and the congestion that ensues becomes a menace to the morals and health not only of the negroes themselves, but to the neighborhood.

It was brought out, for instance, that in one negro district, $40 apartments had been raised to $100 or more. The average seven-room apartment contained an average of thirty tenants. Families of eight or ten persons were found huddled in two-room flats.

The negro in the South knows no such condition as that. In every Southern city today a large proportion of the negroes live in homes as comfortable as the average of white people. Even the poorer and more ignorant class of negroes, living in the poorer quarters, are exempt largely from overcrowding. Some of their homes are small, dilapidated and poorly furnished, but the occupants are not living five or seven to the room.

The living conditions of the negroes in Houston and similar Southern cities are subject to considerable improvement, taken as a whole, but compare them with the conditions in Northern cities, as revealed by the probe referred to, and one readily sees why sensible negroes appreciate being at home again.

The disillusionment that many of them have experienced ought to make them more appreciative of their opportunities for working and living comfortably in the South, and encourage a more harmonious sentiment between the black and white races in this section.

"NEGRO IN THE NORTH"

3/8/22

New York Times, "Current History" Carries Article On The Negro

Baltimore Herald Md.

The March issue of the "Current History" Magazine, published by the New York Times Company, carries an article on the "Negro in the North" by Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League. The article is descrebed by the editor as "Important results of the recent migration to the North, as set forth by a progressive member of that race. Definite progress toward establishing the Negro's place in the business world."

The article presents the cause of the movement of the Negro population from the South to the North and the change in the economic status of the Negro. It gives numerous instances of achievement on the part of Negro groups and of individual Negroes in business, in art and in the professions.

The concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"With the greater migration of the Negro population from the South, an increased participation by Negroes in community affairs generally, the passage and enforcement of a national Anti-Lynching Bill and the good results of the proposed ational interracial commission to be authorized by Congress, the nation will gradually be impressed with the necessity of treating all peoples within its boundaries fairly, in order that our great experiment in democracy may be indeed a lesson to the other nations and races of the world. The migration of the Negro to the North and his progress in this section of the country will, therefore, in large measure, be both the occasion for a larger number of Negroes in America receiving better treatment and an aid to the whole nation in its efforts to meet the 'challenge to democracy.'"

TOLEDO O. NEWS-BEE
JANUARY 2 1922

KEEPING THEIR GOOD NAME GOOD

THE negroes of Toledo took a fine stand in the matter of carrying deadly weapons and of general lawlessness. It was quite characteristic of the Toledo negro. He has had, like the white man and the yellow man of Toledo, his little failings and shortcomings. But he has been a good citizen, working hard and trying to make a home.

From the south have drifted in or have been imported negroes of a different class and lacking the responsibility of citizenship in Toledo. They have been giving a bad name to the Toledo negro. They have been coming too fast for the Toledo negro to assimilate them and tone them down to Toledo standards.

But the action of the organization of Toledo negroes goes a long way toward clearing their own good name and 'toward making it easier to deal with the lawless class. Toledo citizen of a darker skin are properly proud and jealous of the good name that they have made thru their attorneys, clergymen physicians, business men, tradesmen, football players, students and honest working people.

They cannot afford to be confounded with the lawless wandering class and their fellow citizens cannot afford to so confound them.

DETROIT, MICH., NIGHT.
MARCH 18, 1922

Business and Finance

Edited by **C. J. COLLINS**

The Northerly Drift of the Negro

WILL the Negro population of the United States, over ten million strong at the last census, gradually shift its weight from the agricultural south to the industrial north? During the world war, it was not an uncommon occurrence for employers in southern cities to arrive at their offices or warehouses in the morning to find that all of their Negro help had disappeared over night. Investigation always established the fact that another special train load of Negroes—bag, baggage, wife and children—had puffed out during the morning hours for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit or some other point north, higher wages and better living conditions being the lure held out. As a result Negro help began to grow scarce in a large number of southern cities, this leading to an increased scale of wages for the various positions filled by Negro employes.

At that period considerable speculation was current as to the effect which this wholesale migration would have on the Negro population ratios of the various sections of the United States, and as to whether the emigrants would remain in their newly selected pastures.

A study of the census of 1920 as compared with that of 1910 throws much light on these questions, and discloses some astonishing and significant facts. From 1910 to 1920 the total Negro population of the United States grew from 9,837,470 to 10,472,844, an increase of 635,368. In the 13 states commonly called southern the increase was from 8,327,287 in 1910 to 8,440,706 in 1920, while in the remainder of the states the figures jumped from 1,510,189 to 2,032,038.

In other words the aggregate increase in Negro population in the western and northern states was more than 33% as against a 1% increase in the southern states. This increase was chiefly among the northern states. Michigan's figures rising from 17,115 to 60,082, or 253%. In 1910 85% of the Negro population lived in the south; in 1920 the figure fell to 80%.

The census figures which are given opposite indicate that a large proportion of the Negroes who came north during the "wah" have remained. Pennsylvania's gain was 90,649, while the gains of Ohio and Illinois just about equal the 143,018 loss in the Negro population of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Because of the Negro's natural congeniality with climatic conditions in the south, and the comparatively indolent life which his agricultural activities in the south permit, the bulk of the Negro population will probably always remain in the southern states, although the drift will continue northward rather than the reverse.

Northern and Western States	Negro Population 1910	1920	Change
Maine	1,363	1,310	— 53
New Hampshire	564	621	+ 57
Vermont	1,621	572	— 1,049
Massachusetts	38,055	45,466	+ 7,411
Rhode Island	9,529	10,036	+ 507
Connecticut	15,174	21,046	+ 5,872
New York	134,191	198,483	+ 64,292
New Jersey	89,760	117,132	+ 27,372
Pennsylvania	193,919	284,568	+ 90,649
Ohio	111,452	186,187	+ 74,735
Indiana	60,320	80,810	+ 20,490
Illinois	109,049	182,274	+ 73,225
Michigan	17,115	60,082	+ 42,967
Wisconsin	2,900	5,201	+ 2,301
Minnesota	7,084	8,909	+ 1,825
Iowa	14,973	19,005	+ 4,032
Missouri	157,452	178,241	+ 20,789
North Dakota	617	407	— 210
South Dakota	817	832	+ 15
Nebraska	7,689	13,242	+ 5,553
Kansas	54,030	57,925	+ 3,895
Delaware	31,181	30,335	— 846
Maryland	232,250	244,479	+ 12,229
District of Columbia	94,446	109,966	+ 15,520
West Virginia	64,173	86,345	+ 22,172
Montana	1,834	1,658	— 176
Idaho	651	920	+ 269
Wyoming	2,235	1,375	— 860
Colorado	11,453	11,318	— 135
New Mexico	1,628	5,733	+ 4,105
Arizona	2,009	8,005	+ 5,996
Utah	1,144	1,446	+ 302
Nevada	513	346	— 167
Washington	6,058	6,883	+ 825
Oregon	1,492	2,144	+ 652
California	21,645	38,763	+ 17,118
Total	1,510,189	2,032,038	+ 521,[illegible]
—Southern States			
Virginia	671,006	690,017	+ 19,[illegible]
North Carolina	697,843	763,407	+ 65,[illegible]
South Carolina	835,843	864,719	+ 28,[illegible]
Georgia	1,176,987	1,206,365	+ 29,3[illegible]
Kentucky	261,656	235,538	— 26,118
Florida	308,669	329,487	+ 20,818
Tennessee	473,088	451,758	— 21,330
Alabama	908,282	900,652	— 7,630
Mississippi	1,009,487	935,184	— 74,303
Arkansas	442,891	472,220	+ 29,329
Louisiana	713,874	700,257	— 13,637
Oklahoma	137,612	149,408	+ 11,796
Texas	690,049	741,694	+ 51,645
Total	8,327,287	8,440,706	+113,419
Population in the United States, 1920			10,472,844
Population in the United States, 1910			9,837,470

Negro Migration To North Called Danger to Race

That the migration of negroes from southern states into the north and from rural sections of the south into the larger cities of the south has been fraught with great danger to the health of the race, was the statement made by Franklin O. Nichols, of New York city, associate director of the national health council, speaking before the conference of Negro City Workers of the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday at Central Avenue M. E. church.

Dr. Nichols pointed out among other interesting satistics that the death toll among negroes between the ages of 10 and 14 years is eleven times the rate among white children of the same age. Lack of proper information regarding diet, sanitation, simple rules of health, fear of the physician and the hospital, change of mode of life by moving from south to north, from country to city, all, he said, contributed toward this condition. He urged the pastors to open in their churches classes for the study of sex psychology and sanitation.

Dr. Fletcher Penn, physician and surgeon of Atlanta, spoke along the same line and urged the importance of the church's entrance into this sphere of social welfare activity.

The morning's program was given over almost entirely to a consideration of conditions faced by the negro in entering northern cities, where they live in the poorest sections and have not adequate housing or recreational or church surroundings. The speakers, besides Drs. Nichols and Penn, included Professor Pezavia O'Connell, of Morgan college, Baltimore, and Dr. G. R. Bryant, of Chicago.

An interesting speaker at the morning session was Dr. Edgar J. Helms, founder of the famous Goodwill industries, at Boston, where several hundred men and women, unable to make their living because of physical handicaps, have been taught trades and redeemed for lives of usefulness. Dr. Helms is now busily engaged in establishing similar Goodwill industries for the Methodist Episcopal church in other cities, and he said he hoped to see one established in Atlanta in the near future.

Various methods by which the church can promote inter-racial co-operation was discussed during the afternoon session by Dr. J. N. C. Coggins, superintendent of colored work for the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, Washington, D. C., and by Rev. D. L. Morgan, of Meridian, Miss.

It is planned to close the sessions of the conference on Friday night. Speakers at the three sessions Friday will include: Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, vice president of Gammon Theological seminary; Dr. Daniel Marsh, of Pittsburg; Dr. Frank Orman Beck, of Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill.; Professor Pezavia O'Connell, of Baltimore; Dr. E. W. Kelly, of Galveston; Dr. D. D. Turpeau, of Washington, and Millard L. Robinson, of New York city.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
RFL 16

Labor — 1922

Migration

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
MARCH 13, 1922

NEGRO MIGRATION.

During the years 1910 to 1920 the negro population in northern and western states increased more than four times as much as it did in the southern states. The gain in those states was 521,949, while in the South it was only 113,479. To illustrate to what extent the migration of negroes took place during this decade, five southern states lost in negro population, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. South Carolina gained slightly but its gain did not represent the normal increase by births.

South Carolina negroes migrated largely to Pennsylvania, the census bureau reporting that the number of negroes living in that state who were born in South Carolina increased from 7,113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920.

Despite the certain trend of the negro population to scatter throughout the country, more than eighty per cent of them still live in the South. There are yet 8,440,706 negroes in the South as compared to 2,032,038 in all the other states.

A great percentage of the negroes who left the South for states of other sections did so during the latter three years of the decade when times were prosperous and there was great demand for their labor, especially in the East. Hard times have driven many of them back to the South and we are confident that the number of South Carolina native negroes now living in Pennsylvania is not near so large as it was at the time the census was taken.

On the other hand, the boll weevil has continued to drive many negroes away from the South to other sections where they have heard they could earn an easier livelihood. The migration from Mississippi on this account is said to be very heavy. Even in lower South Carolina we are informed that migration is going on at a heavy rate on account of the depression caused by the weevil.

Commerce and Finance believes that these figures on negro migration are "very suggestive in their economic, as well as their political aspect, and among other things that they may explain is the decrease in the cotton production of the South since 1914." We do not believe the figures have any political aspect because the overturning of several Southern states to the Republican party in the last presidential election was not due to race conditions. If all the negroes left the South it would still be democratic because the South is in favor of a government for all instead of a government for a few.

But there are economic considerations to be given to this efflux of the negro from the South. What effect his going has had on the cotton crop has been small, we believe, because the boll weevil is sufficient excuse for the consistent decline since 1914. But if the migration continues at the rate it has the last ten years it will have a certain economic effect upon both the South and the other sections that are invaded. The effect will be good for all. It will cause radical changes in farming methods in the South and will bring the introduction of more modern machinery, scientific agriculture and diversification. By these changes the South will be blessed. The North nor any other section will be able to fit the negro into industries. The negro will do manual labor and domestic work in the North and may eventually supplant the white foreigner who is not at all in good graces.

New Exodus of Laborers From South

Chicago Defender
6/24/22

Bessemer, Ala., June 23.—Men, women and children are fleeing from here daily. They are hurrying for points in Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan and Pennsylvania. It is estimated that 500 leave weekly. They use the free transportation to the southern coal fields and immediately get farther north.

The same old reasons hold true—hard labor conditions and a lack of opportunity. Floggings in Birmingham and the parades of the Ku Klux Klan have given the people a desire to move and they are depopulating the farms as fast as possible. There is already a dangerous labor shortage. Mine operators, iron and steel manufacturers and farm owners cannot find enough labor to do their work. They are aware of the cause and are using every effort to prevent the exodus of workers. Agents for northern firms are being maltreated and men caught trying to escape the conditions here are either thrown into prison or bound over into some form of involuntary servitude.

A Race labor agent was fined $4,000 in Birmingham for soliciting labor without a license.

A Mr. Jones (white) of this city paid a license of $3,750 and, according to reports, declares that he will ship Race people as long as he is bow-legged (a condition in which he was born).

It is noticeable that not only the more submerged classes are trying to escape from this section, but also those who have made some progress. Of course the difficulty in their way all the time is that of disposing of property they may have accumulated. As soon as they make an effort to do so, it becomes noised about and attacks are made either upon them or their property.

Of the hundreds who leave here every week, many come from other towns and counties, they having found that this is a vantage point for rail transportation away.

IS THE BLACK BELT PASSING?

Montgomery Advertiser 3/20/22

When the Literary Digest clipped from the pages of the Tuscaloosa News the admirable and comprehensive study by Judge A. Van de Graaff of the economic and political effects of the continuous movement of negroes from the South to the North and East, it paid the article a well deserved compliment. But it also gave national circulation to the most thorough study of the most interesting phase of shifting population in the last forty years in the United States.

The Advertiser, its readers will recall, has several times discussed the results which would attend the steady flow of the negro to the cities of the North. Some of these editorials date back as far as 1910, in which year the census figures clearly indicated the shift in the negro population. One we remember dealt with the significant fact that only three of the sixteen Black Belt counties of Alabama showed gains in population. These were Montgomery, which has the city of Montgomery; and Dallas, which contains the city of Selma; and Macon, which got its small increase because Tuskegee Institute was located in it.

The real hegira did not assume importance, however, until the boll weevil, followed by the floods of high water of 1916, drove the negro, in self defense, to look for work and food. The movement to the North increased more rapidly in 1917, when labor agents were penetrating remote plantations as well as cities and towns, telling all the negroes they met of the fabulous wages that were being paid in the industries making equipment for war. A railroad ticket with money for food on the way in hand and a promise of the unbelievable wages of six or eight dollars a day, sent many a negro seeking his fortune.

The consequences of this movement of the population are plainly shown by the census figures of 1920. Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, showed losses in the colored population, while all of them registered gains in the white population. But Judge Van de Graaff's article on this page deals more accurately with the detailed information as to the shift in population than any that we have seen in print.

The study of Judge Van de Graaff can not fail to be beneficial to a correct understanding, after its wide distribution among the thinking people of the North. It is dispassionate, and it is aloof from any prejudice, one way or another, on the inevitable race question. The North, through circumstances for which it was not responsible, has moved the race question across the Ohio. The race question is not acute, or disturbing in Montgomery, in Macon, or in Jackson. It has flared up, on the other hand, as an issue of violence in Springfield, Cincinnati and Washington; the South, as best it could, has adjusted itself to a peaceful acceptance of the inevitable. But the violent elements of both races come into conflict when the patient but ignorant black man from the Southern States becomes an industrial rival to the white man in the manufacturing centers.

What are the economic and social consequences of this shift in population, the greatest, probably, that the country has ever known. Judge Van de Graaff thinks it will be the ultimate solution of what remains of the race question in the South; that in a few years there will be no more "black" counties in the far South. He thinks that it will fundamentally affect political conditions, because, with the negro no longer presenting the menace of black supremacy, white men in the South can accept other political alignments for the building up of two strong political parties in the Southern States.

We confess we do not expect any immediate fulfillment of either expectation. Profound political and social changes come slowly, unless they are precipitated by the violence of revolution. Such changes as will be brought about by the removal of negroes to the North, will come without haste, and be many years in their establishment. The economic changes will register themselves more quickly. The country, particularly the South, is already feeling the effect of the negro hegira to the North and the consequent depletion of the supply of labor on the plantations.

The solution of any problem thus created from a lack of labor, seems, as Judge Van de Graaff says, to have been found by Montgomery county with a hundred thousand-dollar fund raised for the prime purpose of bringing in white farmers, not to bring back the negro. Even this plan works itself out rather slowly. But it is the certain solution. For production on the farm is greatly increased when the white man lives on and directs the farm. The value of farm products in Montgomery county, for instance, in the full year of 1919, was larger than ever before. It is easily believable that the money value of the various and more diversified crops of Montgomery county in the future will be larger than they were when the plantation owners had all the labor they needed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH OCT 16

IS THE "BLACK BELT" FADING?

Montgomery Advertiser 3/20/22

Literary Digest.

Concentration of the negro population is rapidly giving way to wider distribution and dilution, and with it will pass away also the "Solid South," we are assured by Judge A. S. Van de Graaff, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., writing in The News and Times-Gazette (Tuscaloosa). The colored people are migrating northward and westward, and the day when there will no more be "black counties" in the Gulf States is surely approaching. This, Judge Van de Graaff believes, is te solution of the negro question, so far, at least, as the South is concerned. The negro, he thinks, has no bent for independent farming; he works best in masses and under control, so that he will naturally drift to the cities and to the great mining and construction camps. Judge Van de Graaff fortifies his position with ample statistics, but we have room here only for his general conclusions. The writer is a native of Alabama, was educated in boyhood in California, graduated at Yale and returned at once for his life work to his native state, where he has now lived for forty years. He tells us in his introduction how in 1866 he saw Forrest's cavalry surrender near his father's home and the next year, on the same spot, gazed on "a limitless sea of black faces" at a Fourth of July celebration. Remembering this, Judge Tourgee's prediction of "eight black republics" in the South long seemed to him certain of realization. Statistics of what is now taking place dispel utterly any such idea. Writes Judge Van de Graaff:

"I soon came to believe that the question whether the South was to be permanently differentiated by a negro population large enough to determine standards or to dominate, was to turn upon whether the negro majorities placed by slavery in its lowlands and greater river valleys were to remain fixed and to grow under freedom, or on the other hand, to diminish and break up. And when the returns from the census of 1890 became available I learned that the rural-dwelling negro was nowhere fixed, but everywhere fluid, and moving not only 'southward and westward 'as stated in the general report of that census, but also from the plantations into the towns and cities, and from these passing on to those of the North—a movement not yet large enough to receive general recognition, but in my judgment much the more significant. For my fundamental fact of direct observation was that the negro was failing as a farmer. The discipline of slavery had left him only a 'hand.' The life of the quarter and the work of the squad on the big plantation had not given him the qualifications required of the successful small farmer, self-reliance and self-control, and strong love for home and family—the indispensable attributes of a stable country dwelling people. And my anticipation was that as he had thus far failed, in any broad view, to fit into new agricultural relationship; as he had failed to make good either as wage-hand, share-hand, or tenant on the plantation, so he would continue to fail, and would continue to carry his muscle and his superior fitness for work admitting of being done in massed numbers under supervision to the cities and towns, the construction camps and mining districts; and because of the greater demand and better conditions there, progressively more rapidly as he came to know these, into the larger industrial centers and muscle-markets of the North."

That this redistribution of the negro has been taking place, and is still taking place, under country-wide conditions, statistics show very remarkably. We read further:

"The cumulative effect of our statistical facts may perhaps be better realized by contrasting the white regions (of the South) with the black. Upon four-fifths of the South's area, then, in 1910 there were 20,097,000 whites and 3,960,000 blacks, the blacks constituting less than one-sixth of the total population. The twenty year gains were for whites, 6,936,000; for blacks, 1,070,000. Upon the remaining one-fifth there were 3,348,000 whites, and 4,851,000 blacks, the black percentage being 59; twenty-year gains were for the whites 46 per cent. or 1,058,000; for the blacks 24 per cent. or 926,000.

"There is to be no such racial conflict, no such catastrophe, no such explosion, as it was predicted by De Tocqueville and feared by Calhoun, would follow emancipation. The safety-valve was long since opened by the Civil War—the volume of its discharge was only made greater by that World War of which it has been well said that 'one wholly unlooked for result has been to reveal the color line as the question of the Twentieth Century.' If De Tocqueville could again voyage down the Ohio and contrast the two banks, he might yet observe lingering traces of slavery's baleful influence upon the left. But for more than half a century both banks have been alike free, and close observer as he was, he could not fail to discern the change brought to the right bank also by the coming of freedom on the left. There are now more blacks in Cincinnati than in Louisville—more in the border States of the North than in the border States of the South. On the northern side of the old line of cleavage which the Civil War removed, the number of negroes has been increasing through all of fifty-six years, and has had its greatest increase within the last four. On the southern side there has been as steady a decline, at first only relative, but later obsolete, until in Kentucky there are now fewer negroes than in 1860, and the black percentage of its population has become less than that for the United States as a whole; until also, as is even more significant, the last census has shown the loss of black population in all the four contiguous subjacent States—Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The radical change of trend—this decisive turn toward uniformity in the redistribution of the negroes between North and South under the conditions of freedom, is thus shown to have already operated over wide areas, and it is now being extended over the whole country. From the returns of the census of 1920 we find in the northern group 1,236,000 blacks, showing a decennial gain of 380,000 or 44 per cent.; and in the southern 1,917,000, showing a gain of 26,900, or less than 1½ per cent. And if we again extend the comparison back to 1860, as the beginning of the new dispensation, we have in the northern area an increase of 1,002,000 negroes, or 448 per cent., against one of 538,000 or 40 per cent. only, in the southern."

What, asks Judge Van de Graaff, is to be the effect of this migration of the negroes, if it is to go on, as certainly it must if his analysis of its origin is sound, with the boll-weevil still stripping the cotton fields, and with the restriuction put by the war upon foreign immigration now continued by law? There may be some local consequences, he thinks, that seem disquieting. Still—

"In the long run and in the broad view, only good can come from the continuance of the movement to both South and North, and to whites and blacks alike. In no State of the North was the percentage of blacks as high as 4 in 1920, and in only six States did it reach 2. With the first turn of the industrial tide the cities and industries of both North and West will again need and bid for negro labor. For the South answer might well have been made to the Nebraska inquiry by the secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, which within six months preceding had raised $100,000, not to bring back any of the 16,000 negroes Montgomery county lost between 1910 and 1920, but to induce the coming of white farmers from North and West. Now, as twenty-five years ago, it is plainly to be seen in agricultural Alabama that progress and prosperity vary in inverse proportion to the relative numbers of their blacks. Wherever the negroes are in the majority there is stagnation and decay. And this holds in other realms than the material. The negro has risen and is to continue to rise in America. But it is none the less true that American standards are to remain white standards, and community standards ought everywhere to be fixed by the whites. If the number of negroes be such that by their mere mass they fix the community standards, these decline; the negroes rise more slowly, if they rise at all, and the whites, who live with them, may themselves sink toward a lower level. This has been always felt, if not declared in words, in the South. The life of its black belts has not been acceptable to the white man—the standards, political, industrial, and other, of the black belts, have been hardly less unsatisfactory to the Southern white man than to the man of the North.

"Not alone the building up of the big plantation was needed for the realization of Lanier's vision of 'The New South'—his last prose essay written before his death—the passing of the black belt was also required. This is now at hand, and with it will also pass that 'Solid South,' which rose out of it in the last century, and come that 'more perfect and invisible Union,' with parties no longer sectional, but truly national, which was the aspiration of Webster and Clay and Calhoun alike."

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 9 1922

WISE NEGROES TURN BACK TO THE SOUTH

Memphis negroes lured to Springfield, Mo., to take the places of white men for the time being idle, wisely came to the conclusion that they did not want those jobs. They were glad to assure th whites who were out of work to that effect.

These negroes are doubtless on the way home by this time, provided they have been able to obtain money to pay their railroad fare. Some of them are probably not unmindful of race riots in northern localities.

Perhaps these negroes thougnt of what happened to men who took the jobs of other men at Herrin, Ill., where weak and vacillating authorities stood by while one of the most brutal crimes in the history of the country was committed.

The sensible negro remains in the south, where the racial line is drawn, but he is free to earn his livelihood as he chooses.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Alabama.

Labor – 1922

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

LABOR AND THE LABORING MAN

Birmingham Reporter, Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham is a wonderful district. The many opportunities and the wage pay have all the attractions necessary. No man need suffer in this district or in the county; there is plenty of work, plenty of money, plenty of ways to save it. Advertised everywhere "laborers needed!" Many thousands of laborers are at work. We have read somewhere that over a million dollars are paid to Negroes in Jefferson County every month. They are making plenty of money now. 11-18-22

The most serious thing about the situation is that the laborer has not yet learned the art of saving and is not interested in such an idea; this indicates danger for him, his family and the district. This moving tide, this wave of prosperity, these good conditions wont last. Money must be saved now, family must be protected now, young men and young women must be precautious today, discretion must be exercised in the use of money. We have developed a disease of extravagance that is most alarming and our warning is to every laborer now to lay up a dollar, save some money. Live on less and still live comfortably; luxurious ideas should not be tolerated at present by the young man or young woman who is not financially independent or whose ordinary comforts have not been provided for. We should take advantage of these opportunities and build with Birmingham a record and a race that will be remembered and heralded by every citizen among us. It is our chance, it is our opportunity to TAKE HOLD, TAKE HOLD, TAKE HOLD!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor-1922
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

ALBIA LA REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 25, 1922

THRIFT AND COLOR

Ames Daily Tribune)

Perhaps the colored race has been misjudged in the matter of thrift. Negroes are often said to be rather "shiftless" as compared with other races. Most white people accept this estimate of them. The Negroes are prone to accept it for themselves. But is it true?

"I want to say this for the colored people," the director of Associated Charities work says, in a city with a large Negro population. "They take care of themselves and each other as no other group does. And when bad times come upon them, the colored people who come to us for help show records of savings deposits amounting to from $300 to $400, which they had used in their extremity. They were the first group to recover themselves, for when work was offered them they took it. Maybe it was not always what they wanted or would have chosen to do, but at least they got to work again."

The Negro may not save as much as people of other races in similar employment, because he is satisfied sooner. But he does save. And he takes care of himself without whining, and helps take care of his neighbor. His happy-go-lucky air is deceptive. There is more shrewdness and sense underneath it than he is usually given credit for. He is a sort of natural philosopher, who can be contented in modest circumstances and smile through his misery. He gets along fairly well, in good times or bad, because he is an optimist and has no false pride. Some of his alleged "superiors" might learn a valuable lesson or two from him.

NEGRO WORKERS IN THE STATE

St. Louis Argus

More Than 86,000 Employed In Various Industries. A Survey Is Being Made By Mo. Industrial Commission Under The Direction Of Secretary R. S. Cobb.

St. Louis, Mo.

Special to the St. Louis Argus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Nov. 1.—A survey of Negro employment conditions made by Secretary R. S. Cobb, of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, now being completed shows that 86,780 men and women are employed in various industries, representing approximately 48 per cent of the total 178,241 Negroes of the state; of the number employed, 57,984 are women. 11-3-22

Questionnaires were sent by the Commission to 500 plants in the state employing five or more Negroes. The Commission report states that replies were received from 60 per cent of the plants, all of them indicating that Negro labor had proved satisfactory. Ten per cent of the replies stated Negro Labor had not proved as steady as white labor, but was satisfactory otherwise.

In the classification of Negro workers, that of servants leads with 10,660 women and 2,942 men. The report lists 12,980 laundresses and the next class is agricultural work, 11,893 men and 394 women.

Among other classes are barbers and hairdressers 767 men and 268 women; porters 4332; waiters 1391 men and 243 women. Among other occupations other than industries are included physicians 120 clergymen 476, trained nurses 36, School teachers 902, musicians and music teachers 159. Cobb stated today that it is the purpose of the Board to increase the efficiency of Negro labor throughout the State.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 16

Labor - 1922.

General.

Occupations, Wages,

Dining Car Waiter's Life Anything But a Paradise

Chicago Defender 4-22-22

Few folks who have relished a meal in a dining car have ever realized what the men who serve them go through to hold their job. There is a familiar saying among the older men which runs something like this, "Well, it's a little better than the army—you can quit," which means, between the two, one must serve his time out in the army, while in the dining car service when the limit of patience and endurance has been reached the holder of the job can voluntarily stop working, providing he has not been discharged before then.

A visit to a number of commissaries of the different roads found countless numbers of men, some experienced in the dining car work, some hotel waiters, eagerly waiting for their chance to become employed. Contrary to the usual idea among those not familiar with the work, there is not a road running out of Chicago that uses dining cars operated by the Pullman company. The railroads operate their own cars, with the exception of the Santa Fe, and that road is using the famous Fred Harvey system, of which we will learn more later.

Commissary Work

The usual understudies, such as petty clerks and stenographers, faced the writer in one commissary. The superintendent's office was in a room where he was hidden from view. The clerk whose duty was to do the hiring came and went. Not once did he say he had enough "help" nor once did he seek to thin out his long line of men who waited to hear from him. From 7:30 in the morning, reporting time for the first train that carried a diner out that day, with nothing but a cup of java in his stomach and some men without a morsel to eat, the writer stood until after 1 o'clock. Finally he mustered up enough courage to approach the clerk, tell him he was an experienced waiter on diners and give references. "Nothing doing today; you might come around, I can't tell when I might need an extra man," came back the reply.

"Might I leave my phone number and address in case someone is taken sick, that you may get me at a moment's notice?" He paused, gave me the once over and then decided to take my name, number, etc. But as to the references he wouldn't bother with them. If given a job the rest would be up to me.

Coming back that afternoon, by chance, I saw an acquaintance who told me he would "see" the man who was doing the hiring. They needed plenty of good men. The work was hard, it was July and travel was heavy. In a few minutes he came back and told me to "stick around" after the rest had gone. I did.

Regulation Uniform

The chief clerk came by later. Asked me my name. Told me to report with a pair of uniformed trousers if possible and if not, a pair of blue ones ready for duty the next morning.

I came with a nice little grip, with comb, brush and all other little necessities that a man would need if away from home over night. I was told that I could not use the grip. Must take the things out and put them in a newspaper. No one was allowed to keep a grip on the car. I had not been used to sleeping in my underwear but found out this is the usual custom when men sleep on the cars or in a room and in the rooms they are placed two to a bed.

I had come to wait table but in need of work, or rather supposed to be in need of work, I had to go through with my assignment. The steward or man in charge of the car was a white man. I found him calling off the list of goods to be carried over to the car and the waiters checking them off.

Many Evils

I could understand how we were to load onto trucks all fruits and canned goods, bread, pies, cream, etc., used in the pantry, but never could understand how four white cooks remained on the car while the waiters piled on the trucks loins of beef and pork, hams and bacon, peas and beans and other vegetables, crates of chickens, sacks of potatoes that took two men to place on the trucks and then pull the truck over to the car and unload same on the platform of the car while these same cooks undertook to boss you around. This was part of the "job." There was no complaint on the part of the men, the work was done as a matter of course had been going on that way for years; if you voiced a resentment, it meant your pink slip, which is another way of saying your discharge papers.

The linen was another big item to be handled. Here a petty graft system is worked. The soiled linen must be counted but to never have any linen short, the system was to "slip" the linen woman in charge twenty-five or fifty cents. That depended on the days out or the run. Shortage of linen or silverware must be paid for by the crew.

Let me say right here, there is not one good run out of any commissary that those in charge are not able to tell you within a dollar about how much money can be made in tips by the waiters. And the worst part of it all is the waiters themselves are more to blame than anyone else. The older men will never learn anything for their own good. Day after day and meal after meal they run to the stewards in charge and dump all their small change for bills and the steward in turn knows about what the men are making. He is always in line for promotion, while the waiter is a waiter all his life if he stays there. Only in very rare cases, such as that of Johnny Jones, steward of the New York Central out of New York, and one or two western roads where on outlying runs they have been placed in charge, are there any hopes.

Cites a Case

We will cite a case of a few years back. On a western road there was a steward promoted. The five-day run arrived in Chicago a little after nine. The men had two days to rest and went out on the third morning. The first thing this enterprising young fellow did was to cut off the second day and thereby save the use of one entire crew, three cooks and four waiters. He knew how much the men made a trip; he also knew none of them would quit, and they didn't.

Back to the job. I found that this particular road had a set of rules that were not only rigid but had to be lived up to. The men stood like men on dress parade when cars were in stations. They were subjected to the most rigid inspection both during the meals and after. More attention was paid to the waiters than to the cooks. More attention was paid to the waiters than to the class or grade of food being served. All the faults were the waiters'. No blame was on the cooks.

At night, four cooks and seven waiters with sometimes the steward also slept in the one car. Day after day under the same bedding, which is folded, tied and packed away in the smallest amount of space and a door closed on it. No such thing as airing out of same. Sheets and pillow slips are the only things that were fresh. I wondered how the public could ever feel to eat breakfast on a car that had an hour before been the sleeping room of eleven or twelve men who were ready to feed them now after sleeping all night in the same underclothes they now wore, without a chance for a bath, only a hurried-up wash of their faces and hands and a brush of their heads. Four out of the seven never washed their teeth.

Thinks of Riddle

I returned and gathered enough courage to make the second trip but this ended all when I found that I was to pick strawberries for the shortcake made in the kitchen while the cooks walked up and down on the outside smoking. Other men were busy shelling peas. It came to me that a good riddle would be, when is a waiter not a waiter?

So I tried several systems on my big assignment. I found many bad. One road used old coaches fitted up with bunks when diners are cut off at night. On others, it seemed not a question of efficiency but a question of whether one "stood in with the office crowd." If you had the "drag" as the boys called it, there was no question of runs or work. If not, you were up against a tough proposition.

One young fellow came in the office and said the steward had refused to have him on the car and the best satisfaction he received was he would have to wait for another opening. Later it was learned that this steward did not like the man personally. "He's one of the best workers and waiters I have ever seen on a diner, but he's too much for me. He knew too many travelers and they got so they would ask him things in place of me." The matter was taken up with the office with no result. The truth of the matter was this steward wanted men who would "Uncle Tom" for him and this fellow wouldn't.

Harvey System

Then came the Harvey system. System is right. In all the dining car services in the country one will never find another Harvey system. Day after day, month in and month out, the system goes on. Studied by experts, the system founded by the late Fred Harvey is carried on under the supervision of his two sons, Byron and Ford. To their credit it must be said that conditions have been made as near ideal for the men as can be. The cross-country run to California is hard, nevertheless every consideration has been taken by the

powers that be to make working conditions easier. There are more old men in this service than in the service of any other road. The reason stands out for itself.

Waiters come and go; folks wonder why. The salary, although meager, is overbalanced by the tips. The men make a pretty fair living. The work is hard. Serving the passengers is only the beginning. From icing the milk and cream, the ice cream and the fruit, to the cleaning of cars on the inside, the shelling of peas and the stringing of beans, the sleeping, insanitary bedding, the prowling over railroad tracks to rooms, the getting up in the early morning hours, sometimes an hour after you have hit the bed, to make some train that is late and the diner has to be hauled down the road, the effort to satisfy the passengers and also the stewards, the careful avoiding of run-ins with the cooks will drive the average man to try to find some other way to make a livelihood than riding the rails.

FOREIGN LABOR RETARDS 8 HOUR DAY IN STEEL

Chicago Daily Tribune 8/29/22

BY ARTHUR EVANS.

"The officers of the corporation, the presidents of subsidiary companies, and a majority of others in positions of responsibility are in favor of abolishing the twelve hour day, and for this reason, and because of the public sentiment referred to, it is our endeavor and expectation to decrease the working hours—we hope in the comparatively near future. We have been disappointed by our inability heretofore to accomplish our purpose in this regard."—Elbert H. Gary in a statement at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Steel corporation April 18, 1921.

They are still empty words. For ten years the avowed dream of the United States Steel corporation has been the shorter work day, but still the two shift system hangs on. The entire steel and iron industry appears to be waiting for the corporation to make the move. The foreign worker seems to be one factor holding it back. In that same statement of Mr. Gary to the stockholders he declared that the main difficulty arose from the fact that "the workmen themselves are unwilling to have the hours of labor decreased for the reason that they desire the larger weekly compensation arising from the longer hours."

Americans for Shorter Day.

The American workmen in the mills, however, in general are for the shorter day—on this a recent report made by Bradley Stoughton, a New York engineer, to the Federated American Engineering Societies, remarked:

"The fear has been expressed that if twelve hours' pay were given for eight hours' work the men would soon ask for twelve hours' work at the advanced hourly rate. Concerning this there is a difference of opinion, with a rather general agreement that foreign laborers want to make the most money that the work will bring, regardless of how many hours they labor, but that the better class of laborers and Americans are satisfied with the shorter day if it brings a living wage."

Thus the American worker in the

steel mills seems to be nailed to the two shift day largely through the predilection for long hours of the foreign workers, who furnish a great part of the labor in the mills.

Tried and Proved a Failure.

It is illustrated by the experience of the Inland Steel company, which installed the eight hour day and then had to take it out again, because it could not keep its labor, mainly foreign. Despite a higher hourly rate of pay, the men went to other nearby mills where they could put in more hours and roll up a larger weekly envelope, and the company found that under the eight hour system its labor turn-over was five times greater than under the old system.

During the last ten or twelve years some shortening of hours has taken place—the seven day week has been wiped out — but the proportion of twelve hour workers is still great. In May the United States department of labor issued a report indicating that in blast furnaces in 1910 the twelve hour day was worked by 69 per cent of the men; in 1920, 63 per cent of the men still worked two shifts. In Bessemer mills in 1910, 65 per cent of the men worked twelve hours a day, and in 1920, 75 per cent of the men. In the open hearth plants in 1910, 76 per cent of the men and in 1920 50 per cent of them, worked twelve hours a day.

Establishments which have been operating the three shift system, as set forth in Mr. Stoughton's survey, have found the following advantages which compensate for the extra cost: "Increased efficiency, due in part to better physical and mental condition of the men, and in part to a better class of men attracted by better working conditions. This increased efficiency has manifested itself in increased production per man per hour and per machine per day, thus decreasing overhead expense.

"Better morale, resulting in less absences, less tardiness, less shirking and better discipline.

"Finally, an advantage which is not to be lightly considered in the event of labor disputes, the company which is working its men only eight hours a day enjoys much greater prestige with the public, whose influence in a labor dispute is always important."

FULTON KY BAPTIST FLAG
AUGUST 10, 1922

JUST A NEGRO.

He was just a big, husky ne
gro, and he was looking for a
job. He had just hit town
from Memphis.

'Boss," he said, and his hat
was in his hand, "I've got a
little money, but it won't last
long. I've got to have a job. I
don't care what it is, just so it
will pay enough to live on. Do
you know of a place where I
can go to work?"

We told him that we didn't know of a place. but later we saw him working in a garage. He was changing tires, drawing oil and gas, and making himself generally useful. We don't suppose that he is making any great amount of money, bu he is showing the right spirit The negroes have been layin off work for some time, bu right now it begins to look as they were seeing the light.

NEGRO OPERATES DINING CAR SERVICE ON TWO RAILROADS.

Birmingham Reporter

(By The Associated Negro Press)

St. oLuis, Mo., Oct. 10.—There is at least one colored man in the United States who operates the dining car service on two railroads—not as porter or waiter or steward, but as superintendent as a railway official. This man is Mr. Grant H. Williams of St. Louis and Toledo. Mr. Williams is in charge of the dining car service on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western between Toledo and St. Louis, and also on the Ann Arbor Railroad, between Toledo and Frankford, Mich.

Colored Man Is Dining Car Super

The Age-Herald 10/3/22

The Associated Negro Press.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—There is at least one colored man in the United States who operates the dining car service on two railroads—not as porter or waiter or steward, but as superintendent—as a railway official.

This man is Grant H. Williams of St. Louis and Toledo. Mr. Williams is in charge of the dining car service on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, between Toledo and St. Louis, and also on the Ann Arbor Railroad, between Toledo and Frankford, Mich.

COLORED FOLK KEEP CAPITOL SPICK AND SPAN

Afro-American 11-17-22

Nearly Three-fourths of Steam Laundry Work In Washington Is Done By Colored People

Baltimore, Md

MANY ARE SKILLED WORKERS

Women Hold Down Jobs In Power Plants Along With Men

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—with the advent of the steam laundry forty years ago, it was felt that machinery for washing and ironing would drive the Negro out of the laundry business.

For more than a century the colored washerwoman in gingham apron, sleeves rolled up above her elbows and handkerchief over her head, was a picturesque figure in American life.

The Department of Labor, thru Phil H. Brown, commissioner of conciliation, instituted a survey to ascertain to what extent Negroes are still employed in the laundry industry. Washington, D. C., was selected as a typical city. The result indicates that 998 out of the 1,549 laundry employees in Washington are colored people. This does not include Chinese and hand laundries or women who take in washing at home, but only those plants employing machinery.

A further analysis was made, as far as possible, of the actual occupations of these workers, and it was found that they were principally distributed as follows:

Occupations	White	Colored
Assorters and markers	129	70
Drivers	117	58
Engineers	11	5
Ironers	122	492
Office help	44	0
Shakers	10	4
Shirt and collar girls	12	57
Washers	17	108
All others	89	164
Shirt and collar girls Shakers	10	44
Total	551	998

Notes:

1. "Drivers" includes collectors and deliverers.
2. "Washers" includes starchers and wringers.
3. "Ironers" includes machine operators and feeders.
4. "Engineers" includes firemen and mechanics.
5. "All others" includes supervisors, catchers, cleaners, general helpers, etc.

From the above it is apparent that Negro workers have mastered every art and trade of the laundry industry on through its development from the hand to the machine processes, and that their female wing has advanced, along with the whites, far beyond the stages of apprenticeship.

TWENTY PER CENT. OF WASHINGTON'S LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE NEGROES.

Dallas Express - Dallas Post 11-25-22

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—With the advent of the steam laundry 40 years ago, began the gradual passing of the picturesque Negro washerwoman, arrayed in gingham apron, delivering the family wash. For a century or more the washing in certain sections of the country was done by Colored people. The Department of Labor, through Phil H. Brown. Commissioner of Conciliation, instituted a survey to ascertain to what extent Negroes were sill employed in the laundry industry. Washington, D. C., was selected as a typical city for the investigation, and the result indicates that 64.4 per cent of a total of 1,549 workers of both colors and sexes, engaged in the laundry business in Washington, D. C., are Negroes. This does not include Chinese and hand laundries; only those plants employing machinery. This per cent is based upon a total of 551 white and 998 Colored workers. who are further divisible into 268 white males, 223 Colored males, 282 white females, and 776 Colored females, the Coored males and females forming, respectively, 14.4 per cent and 50.0 per cent of the grand total of 1,549.

An analysis. by skill, of these workers, after eliminating 196 unclassified workers, discloses the further fact that it takes 863 skilled workers, as against 490 unskilled workers, to conduct the plant laundry industry of Washington, D. C. Colored skilled workers, with a per cent of 57.2 are performing the bulk of the skilled duties, and of that per cent Colored female workers with a per cent of 42.6, which is practically equal to the entire white increment, male and female, of 42.8 per cent, are performing virtually one-half of the entire skilled laundry work. Their mae coworkers account for the remaining 14.6 per cent of the skiled work.

Coming to the unskilled group of 490 workers, 73 white and 417 Colored, it is found that the latter have a percentage of 85.1 as against 14.9 for the former; and that the Colored females with a per cent of 74.1 are, as before, performing the greater part of all duties. Colored males have an inclusion among the unskilled workers of 11.0 per cent.

A further analysis was made, as far as possible, of the actual occupations of these workers, and it was found that they were principally distributed as follows:

Occupations	W.	C.
Engineers	11	5
Ironers	122	492
Office help	44	0
Assorters and markers	129	70
Drivers	117	58
Shakers	10	44
Shirt and collar girls	12	57
Washers	17	108
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Total	551	998

TWENTY PER CENT. OF WASHINGTON'S LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE NEGROES.

(Continued from page 1).

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From the above it apparent that Negro workers have mastered every art and trade of the laundry industry on through its development from the hand to the machine processes, and that their female wing has advanced. along with the whites, far beyond the stages of apprenticeship.

While the above figures and facts do not depict the full circumstances of 100 per cent of the laundry workers of Washington, D. C., and while they must not be understood to have any reference to the many private workers who, as of yore, are still plying their trades with old customers who do not desire to utilize the modern and mechanical means of washing and ironing; yet it is believed that the statistics submitted by the active plants which readily co-operated with the Department in his study are horoughly typically of normal local conditions, both as to the above pants and as to the very small increment remaining untabulated.

Labor — 1922

Wages, Occupations

Illinois

DINING CAR MEN FIGHT DECREASE IN THEIR WAGES

Tips Amount to Less, Due to Falling Off in Number of People Served

Chicago Defender 4/14/22

Evidence has been offered by representatives of the National Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees through the Railway Men's International Benevolent and Industrial association to the United States railroad labor board, to support the contention that a cut of 10 per cent in the wages of dining car employees, as proposed by the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway and the Chicago Great Western railroad, would be an injustice to the men concerned.

Wage Reduction

This evidence brought forward the fact that the wages of dining car employees has undergone an automatic reduction due to a falling off of almost 50 per cent of the number of persons who patronize dining cars in normal times. It held that the "tip" is an actual part of the workers' wages and that the reduction in the number of such gratuities had already made it much harder for this class of employees to meet the demands of their living conditions. The employees believe that their stand against a cut in their fixed wage is unassailable in the light of the claims they put forward based on the companies' figures.

Supporting these claims a number of exhibits were shown.

Of unusual interest was one declaring that dining car employees cannot be classed as unskilled workers—that this class of employees must have special training in order to meet their service requirement, and therefore are not justly analogous to any group of unskilled workers and should not be considered even as semi-skilled when the element of the degree of skill and training required is taken into consideration in establishing what is or should be a just and reasonable wage for dining car waiters and cooks.

House Rent

Exhibit "B" showed that the average monthly rent paid by employees of dining cars is between $61.73 and $65 a flat, or a sum approximating the fixed income or wages of the average waiter, and that the proposal for a 10 per cent cut in the fixed wages would reduce it below the single item of house rent.

A final exhibit called to the attention of the board the fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway had put into circulation a bill of fare entitled "New departure in dining car service," on the bottom of which the railway company has added the words, "Tips not necessary."

The representatives held that the traveling public is being educated to a new departure from the regular established custom, and it is not unreasonable to presume that competing carriers like the "Soo Line" and the Chicago Great Western will be forced to adopt a similar policy because of public pressure.

COOKS AND WAITERS FIGHT WAGE CUT

Baltimore Afro-American 4/14/22

Representatives Tell Labor Board That Tips Have Taken A Slump

Chicago, April 8.—Independent railroad labor organizations had their inning today before the United States Railroad Labor Board fighting any reduction in pay sought by the majority of the country's roads.

The plight of the dining car waiter and cook was pictured by George Scott of the National Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees of the Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association, a colored organization.

In the longest presentation of the day, Scott declared that only 50 to 60 per cent of the people who formerly used dining car service now patronized the traveling restaurants and that as a consequence income from tips has taken a decided slump.

"With a reduction" already in force in tips, Mr. Scott argued that a wage decrease would be unfair. He pointed out that some roads were placing a line on the bottom of menus reading: "Tips not necessary."

Anthony C. Chloptk, president of the Longshoremen, made a strong plea against a reduction of wages in his organization.

STEEL INDUSTRY OF CHICAGO RETURNS TO 60 PERCENT NORMAL

Washington, D.C. Eagle 4/15/22

Gary, Ind., April 12.—The steel industry in the Chicago district has returned to 60 per cent normal and is steadily improving in condition, it was learned today.

Orders totaling more than were received at any time during the twelve months previous were said to have been placed with the Illinois Steel Company during the month of March.

Two new furnaces have been opened at the steel company's south plant in South Chicago during the last month. Employment figures show that 60 per cent of the company's normal complement of 30,000 men are back at work and that others are being taken on daily.

All lines of industry, with the exception of the agricultural and farm implement manufacturers, are represented in the influx of orders being received by the mills, it was learned. Economic experts declared that the boon presages the return of the country to normalcy and better business conditions. Thousands of negroes are employed in these plants.

YELLOW CAB CO. PLAYS HOST TO EMPLOYEES AND CHILDREN

The Yellow Cab company gave its employees of Color a ball in the Coliseum annex Monday night. Nearly two thousand attended. Each of the five hundred and fifty employees was allowed six tickets. Everything was free. Dancing, vaudeville entertaining and lunch were on the evening's program. The night employees were given the night off to attend.

In the afternoon the children of these employees were given a party at the same place, about six hundred attending. The children of the Haven school across the street were specially invited guests. Each child was given a bag of presents as it left the party. Ice cream, candy, soft drinks and games were given away. The dance and party are annual affairs of the company for its employees. The social service department, assisted by a committee of employees, had charge of arrangements.

GOOD POSITIONS OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN WOODMEN

The American Woodmen are in search of capable representatives and salesmen. Within the last few months the workers of the Chicago district have made great improvement, and there is room now for employment of a number of men and women. Because of the encouraging condition in several states hereabouts, promotions are being made among ranks of the Woodmen workers in Chicago.

Ford S. Black of Black's "Blue Book" was in training at Chicago and is now supervisor of the society at Detroit. Walter S. Thomas of Evanston holds the supervisorship of Indianapolis. The demand is for capable women solicitors as well as for men.

Announcement made by District Manager J. J. Attwell that the calls are so urgent for qualified workers that it becomes necessary to make announcement in the Chicago papers. Several capable stenographers and bookkeepers have already been endorsed, and will work at the home office at Denver. But what is really needed now in the present emergency is organizers with business ability who can take charge of the sales force and the management of the subdivision of the business operation in and around this section of the country.

Mt. Attwell is organizing the Chicago Boosters club, and will take 100 men and women with him to the Indianapolis convention in order to supplement the strong and recent appeal of the Negro Business league of Chicago to bring the headquarters of the American Woodmen here. It seems that the enthusiasm to move the headquarters to Chicago is great. He has had considerable experience in the insurance work and as district manager for the American Woodmen is meeting with every success, but as every manager knows that the cry is for men and women of ability to aid in bringing up the co-operative force of our group in such a way as to make strong the cohesion for the economic hope.

The American Woodmen have resources of $1,000,000, and unless the Chicago manager can secure well equipped assistants he cannot hope to measure up in the great rally for bigger business. Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis and other places are putting forth extra activities. It is hoped that the citizenry of Chicago will choose their best leadership and give support to the work of the American Woodmen The Chicago office is located at 510 South State street.

COLORED AVIATRIX VISITS ROTTERDAM

Dallas Texas Express 5/27/22

(By A. N. P.)

Rotterdam, Holland, May 25.—Miss Bessie Coleman, the Colored girl who has won fame as an aviatrix was a recent visitor here. Since leaving Chicago, her home, last spring, she has taken additional training in flying in France and arranged for the purchase of a machine which she plans to use in the school she is to establish in Chicago on her return. On her way to England, Miss Coleman, suffered a severe sprain, which doctors felt would prevent her fling for some time, but she was fortunate in recovering quickly and was proclaimed plucky by the admiring Frenchmen. The aviatrix reports that America is away behind in flying. She states that while here everyone is taking flights, and air transportation is rapidly becoming a business, in America it is largely confined to exhibition events of military practice. She will return to America in the late summer.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE NEGRO LABORER?

9/23/22 Kansas City Sun

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.—"Where will the Negro mechanics who remained on their jobs during the recent strike get off at now that the strike has been settled?" is in the minds of all who have a slightly more than casual interest in the colored man and woman as skilled and unskilled workers in this country.

Robert L. Mays, president of the Railway Men's International Association, has some interesting things to advance regarding this matter. He believes that the Negro must be unusually alert at this time or else he will lose whatever he has apparently gained by reason of the shifting eventualities of the recent unpleasantness. He lays special stress on the "seniority" aspects of the situation. His reasons are shaped by the assumed fact that the Negroes who stayed on the job established their "seniority" in the sense designated by the unions themselves—veteran service as against young service. He also calls attention to the fact that the several hundred thousand colored men and women employed by the railways are shopmen, maintenance of way and freight handlers, station and warehouse laborers. While a goodly number of these people went out with the strikers the majority stuck to the job. According to the argument advanced by President Mays here is where they got the "seniority" jump on the strikers.

Porters, waiters, and cooks who form the bulk of the colored people in the railway service in the North, were not visibly affected by the strike and therefore not immediately related to the situations provoked into life by its intensive strugglings. But their position in the determination of the questions at general issue appear to be fixed by the "touch one you touch all" dictum of the present day spirit of the "Union" organizations. Hence, they are being urged to unionize and stick by their guns in every controversy affecting the service and their wages. The organization spirit seems to have made considerable headway among the colored men in these branches of the railway service.

Actual antagonism to the admission of Negroes in the railway unions has crystalized, it is asserted, to the danger point so far as the Negro's affiliation with those unions is concerned. Open and firm avowal of this attitude is being assumed in all directions. There is no half-heartedness, whatsoever, in this connection. "No Negroes need apply" is unquestionably in the minds of all the union organizations attached to the railway service. This must be met, it is declared by many colored men and women in the service, by counter organization. This organization to work in unison with other union organizations wherever such action will be made to serve the common good and the common welfare.

This is a protective measure taken with the view to putting a stop to the practice of using the Negro as a

buffer between write discontented labor and the owners of the various railway companies. "If the Negroes are good enough to fill major and minor positions in the service during the periods of strikes they are fully good enough to receive substantial [illegible] when there [illegible]

Labor - 1922.

New York.

Occupations, Wages.

UNSKILLED GIRLS NOW GO TO PRE-WAR JOBS

Wilmington Advocate

Factory and Domestic Workers Lose Their Jobs as Clerks 7/1/22

New York—Girl factory workers, domestics, and others who climbed into "kid glove" jobs during the war are beginning to go back to their old employment.

According to officials of the women's department of the state free employment bureau, the spring's crop of applicants for work are the first to have entered the bureau within the last three years with willingness to accept the tasks they are fitted for instead of the ones their ambition dictates.

Employers Demand Efficiency.

Miss Marjorie Connolly, head of the office workers' department, explained that the return to conditions which existed before the war and the scramble of misfit women in misfit jobs, growing out of the abnormal demand for help, is being brought about by the flat refusal of employers longer to accept makeshift assistance in managing their affairs.

She continued:

"After a two or three year struggle to maintain their places as clerical workers, with the prestige over domestic or factory work which seems to attach to lowliest of professional work, most of the girls whom the war took out of their own regime have gone back to bench, machine or mangle.

Average Office Wage $25.

"In the business world conditions fast are getting back to a prewar basis. Employers insist upon efficiency, if not actual expert ability, in secretaries and stenographers.

"The stenographer and typist who drew $40 to $50 weekly two years ago is now working for about $25. That is the average high wage for the skilled office woman."

APPRENTICE SYSTEM TESTED BY A FACTORY

Results Satisfactory to Employer and Worker Obtained by a Pump Corporation.

New York Times, New York

The experience of one large corporation manufacturing pumps and machinery with an elaborate apprenticeship system was given yesterday in a statement by the National Industrial Conference Board, 10 East Thirty-ninth Street, as indicative of the attention which some industries are giving to industrial education. 11-17-22

"The apprentice courses in this corporation," says the statement in telling of the system of the pumps and machinery plant, "cover a period of four years, based on regular shop hours, during which time the apprentices receive a thorough practical departmental experience together with instruction in related subjects. It is an inflexible rule that all apprentices must be 16 years of age, as it has been found that with younger boys constant discipline and supervision are essential to prevent accidents. Apprentices are also required to have completed the seventh or eighth grade in public school, or its equivalent, though exceptions to this are occasionally made after special investigation. There is an observational period of six months.

"The remaining three and one-half years of apprenticeship are subdivided according to a carefully planned schedule," says the statement.

"All class instruction and lectures are given after working hours from 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. for each group one evening a week during the entire apprenticeship period. Each lecture is followed by the individual solution by apprentices of a number of practical problems related to the subject and their own work. Private instruction is given for individual difficulties in grasping a subject.

"Apprentices are hired on an hourly basis, and all transfers and changes of rates are strictly adhered to as adopted for the plant. Work completed in less than the time limit set brings increased earnings. A bonus of $100 and a position in the department where most efficient or in others where previous training is essential are given each apprentice completing the course satisfactorily. Very few apprentices have discontinued the course since the present system of training was installed. A sufficient number of satisfactory applicants can always be obtained through local schools and plant employes, and the satisfaction already given by apprentices trained in the plant has led the management to consider increasing the number of apprentices in the foundry course by 100 per cent."

Labor - 1922

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Louisiana

N Y C CALL

MAY 16, 1922

NEGROES PAY AVERAGES 90 CENTS A DAY IN SOUTH

Lumber Dealer Who Pays $12 a Week Says Other Employers Pressed Him to Reduce It.

(By Federated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 15. — A New Orleans lumber dealer, interviewed upon returning from a trip through Georgia, Alabama and Misissippi, reports Negro wages on the land averaging 90 cents a day. When asked about the wages of the men employed in his New Orleans mill and yard he replied:

"I pay my men at least $12 a week, although I have had pressure brought against me by my associates to cut this rate, and although I pay more now than most mills and yards in this vicinity. But I don't believe a man can get along today on less than that, even though he is an illiterate Negro."

At Killona, La., a small town sandwiched between the Mississippi levee and the T. and P. Railroad, Negroes working on the sugar plantations are receiving $1 a day for men and 7[illegible] cents a day for women

Labor-1922

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Pennsylvania

Plant Representatives Discuss Negro's Place In Northern Industry

Pitts Burgh Pa.

Local Chapter of Association of Corporation Training Hold Interesting Meeting

American

3/24/22

By Cyrus T. Greene

Capital used for production, and Consumption of things used in America should first of all give work to Americans, is our interpretation of one of Mr. Brisbane's recent articles.

How this is being done in part was evinced by statements made by speakers at a session of the unskilled and Americanization Section of the Pittsburgh chapter of the National Association of Corporation Training.

Plants represented were American Sheet and Tinplate Co., American Steel and Wire Co., Central Tube Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., Mesta Machine Co., National Tube Co., Union Steel Castings Co., Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., and Westinghouse Air Brake. The Urban League was represented by Mr. J. T. Clarke, and the church by Rev. Shelton Hale, Bishop of Holy Cross.

Mr. J. E. Banks, American Bridge Co., and chairman of this section of Corporation Training, announced as the subject for discussion, "The opportunity of the Negro man and woman to northern industry is a vital question because of its economic importance.

Mr. J. T. Clarke was the first speaker and opened the subject for discussion. The speakers were almost unanimous is saying that relatively few cases of distress had been registered from the Colored people. It was found that a large number of Colored men were holders of industrial stocks and liberty bonds which were used to a very great advantage as a rainy day measure. On the other hand its was shown that the people laid off had left the outlying industrial communities and had come to the larger communities in Pittsburgh. Mr. Clarke stated that not withstanding the inducement given these people to come North by industrial concerns during the period of labor scarcity and the appalling conditions among many of them, no attitude of Bolshevism or radicalism is apparent but that they accept their lot with an admirable fortitude, show a determination to see it through and to make themselves available when business resumes.

It was stated that Colored men at the Westinghouse Electric were affected by reductions and demotions along with the others, but few, however, hold the status to which they were advanced during the busy days.

Mr. Beyers told of an experiment at his plant where Negroes were employed for the first time, how the foremen were inclined to doubt the success of the experiment at first, but are now convinced that an equal distribution of Negro war men among foreigners increases the efficiency of both groups. He attributes the success of this experiment to the careful selection of the men for the work to be done, and a little interest shown in them and their work. The work of the Negro workman at Jones and Laughlin is highly satisfactory according to Mr. Laughlin. In the layoff the same ratis between Colored and White workmen was maintained as it was in the days of prosperity and no reason is apparent for a change in policy in the future.

At this session it was shown that the Negro workman constitutes the largest percentage of the plant force at Clairton, while those holding the largest number of responsible positions are employed by the Philadelphia Company.

Mr. Herring, a White man and a native of Mississippi and now with the American Sheet and Tinplate Co., commented on some observations made in his native state of what he calls the most constructive way of helping the Negro to adjust himself to new conditions. Their ambitions, their hopes and their efforts are recognized through one of their own leaders co-operating with the other leaders in the Community working together for the good of all concerned.

Mr. Lennon referring to statements made as to the shortcomings of the Negro workman, stated that in his opinion these could be corrected by education, which, if given a chance, in time would be overcome.

"There is no reason," declared Mr. Nelson, refering to the statement made on social intermingling of fearing, social equality in the advancement of the Negro workmen. It had been his privilege to make an observation of things in Homestead. On the Homestead playgrounds the children of all races play together, but at an older age they seek social centers of their own.

Mr. C. T. Greene, Westinghouse, referring to the statement that Negroes are not well adapted to jobs requiring accuracy, said that accuracy might be classed as a habit and is acquired as any other habit by a course of the graduates of our trade schools.

Men who took part in the discussions were Messers G. Foster, Jones McLaughlin, Coffyn, Grover Nelson, Beyers, Henry, F. J. Herring, Prebles, Gibson, M. D. Lennon, E. W. Newell, J. T. Clarke, and C. T. Greene.

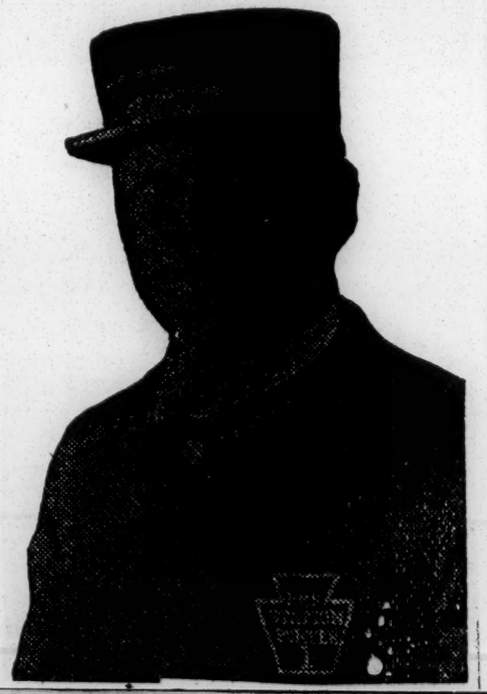
Not long since opinions were expressed in certain quarters that the Negro was not ready for the industrial opportunity opened to him in the North but at this meeting where twice as many White men as Colored men met to discuss the Negro's future in Northern industry facts as to his regularity, loyalty, speed, politeness, humor, promptness and power of indurance were shown to be assets accrediting him a future in the Northern Industry.

"PENSY" EMPLOYEE ON "ROLL OF HONOR" AFTER LONG YEARS

(By A. N. P.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 16.—A remarkable record for service and fidelity was closed here when William H. Coslow, Porter Number One, Harrisburg Station was placed on the "Roll of Honor" on May 1st, 1922, with a record of thirty-four years of continuous service with the Pennsylvania Railroad System. Henry, as he was known to the traveling public has been a resident of Harrisburg for sixty-three years. He was born on January 27, 1857, and his family moved to Harrisburg when he was but two years of age.

He started to work for the Pennsylvania on November 24, 1887, and his ability proven throughout the years was such that when the magnificent new station at Harrisburg was opened, he was placed in charge of the "red caps" with the honorary title of Porter Number One.



William Henry Coslow.

In a recent issue of the Altoona "Tribune," Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker spoke editorially about "Henry Coslow," and gave an appreciation of his career at Harrisburg station as follows:

"Patrons of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Harrisburg were greatly disappointed to learn that W. H. Coslow, red cap porter 'Number One' is to retire on age limit the last day of the present month.

"In all these years 'Number One' has been the friend of the traveling public and by his courtesy, patience, and tact, made many complicated situations easy, for he took out the thorns and made travel a bed of roses. His example is a notable one and no doubt it was reflected to fellow workers, white and black, resulting in furthering that spirit of politeness and 'give and take' so noticeable among the employees of 'America's greatest railroad.' We hope that Porter Coslow will enjoy his well-earned rest to the fullest extent, but his legion of friends among the traveling public will not forget him."

Henry Coslow retires from the active service of the Pennsylvania Railroad with a host of friends in all walks of life. He is personally known to many of the members of the State Legislature, political leaders of the State and the traveling public who use Harrisburg station as a transfer point on trips over the Pennsylvania Railroad System. He will continue to live in the city of Harrisburg, of which he says he is very proud. His earnings have been carefully invested and he retires to a life of leisure and independence.

NEGROES IN CITY EMPLOY

Christian Recorder

3/4/22

It is interesting to know the number of Negroes employed in the city of Philadelphia. We have just been given the following information from the city departments: Number of Policemen, 282; in the Bureau of Hospitals, 113; in the Bureau of Recreation, 16; Medical Inspection of Public Schools, 3; Department of Public Health, 12; Electrical Bureau, 32; Number in Public Welfare, 6; Department of Bureau of Highways, 1227; City Fire Department, 23; Department of Public Safety, 3; making a grand total of 717.

© By A. N. P.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Texas.

Labor — 1922

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

~~Houston Post Texan~~

Farm and City Labor 11-1-22

The Federal department of labor's prediction that the shortage of farm labor will likely continue for some time may be readily believed, for the difference in the hours of work and the rates of pay between urban laborers and rural workers is such that only necessity sends American workers today to the farms. The country is hopelessly outpointed in a contest with the city for labor, when industry in the city is flourishing as it is now.

It is scarcely practical to look forward to a time when conditions for farm labor will be as advantageous as those of city labor. If the eight-hour day prevailed on the farms, there would be either a much smaller crop than the country demands, or there would be such an increase in the working forces of the farmers as to make farm products extremely high, if not prohibitive, to many city workers. The farmer will probably continue to work in the busy season from sun up to sun down. As for farm labor pay, that must depend on what the farmer gets for his products.

But there are doubtless ways of improving conditions surrounding farm labor and of making work on the farms more attractive to the average, unskilled laborer. For instance, co-operation on the part of the people in the towns of the farming sections in helping laborers to find work promptly is one way, which has been tried successfully in some Kansas towns. Farm labor is largely seasonable. The greatest demand for help from the farmers comes in planting and harvesting time. Organizations to put the workers in touch with the jobs as they develop have a splendid field for service, aiding both the farmers and the laborers. The work done along this line in Southwest Texas in distributing Mexican labor suggests a general system of co-operation.

Then the development of social centers and the general improvement of social life in the country are movements which need to be encouraged as a means of contributing to the contentment of rural labor and of competing with the city's attractions. Not until considerable success has been made in this direction will the country be able to hold its labor supply or to attract many recruits.

And the cities themselves may contribute in various ways to evening the advantages between farm and city labor. Perhaps, one of the best ways would be to discourage the heavy profit-taking by the army of middle men between the producer and the consumer, which reduces the farmers' profit to a minimum. If the farmer were not deprived of such a large share of his product by our cumbersome and expensive distributing system, he would be in position to pay his labor more and to command adequate labor forces at all times.

REEL 16

Labor — 1922.
Occupations
Virginia

Negro Apprentices Have Reunion

At this season of the year when graduates are returning to their Alma Maters and are revived with the spirit of the institutions, life to them seems worth while and they are fired with enthusiasm to continue on in their work.

The Negro Apprentices of the U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., have had no celebratoins for their commencement days, but this year all apprentices of the yard, who have successfully completed the required course of instruction as well as those men awarded honors for ability, will hold their first re-union at Zion Baptist church, June 30, 1922, at 8:15 p. m.

The Navy Yard officials, city manager, as well as the master mechanics and instructors are expected to be present.

The general public is invited to be present to honor their sons, husbands and brothers on this, their first celebration.

The committee arranging this affair is composed of D. J. Cornick, of Norfolk; Thomas A. Jordan and Joseph A. Thomas of Portsmouth.

THE NAVY YARD APPRENTICES

Those who instituted the apprenticeship system in the Norfolk Navy Yard are benefactors of the sort that we can all appreciate. They have made possible an opening for our skilled workers, which they would not otherwise have had, by giving the young folks an opportunity to learn all about the highly technical work of the Navy Yard, and the earnestness with which the young folks take advantage of the good opportunity is sufficient reward for those who made the opportunity possible for them.

The late Colonel Rosevelt used to say that he would close the door of opportunity in the face of no man, and General Armstrong and Dr. Washington used to act upon the theory that the door might as well be shut if our young people were not prepared to enter it when opened. The young persons who have a skilled trade are thrice armed against adversity and the difficulties of making headway in life.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 16

Labor-1922

Unions and Strikes

Alabama

TRAIN MEN MEET IN BIRMINGHAM FOR CONFERENCE. SPECIAL DECISION GONE OVER.

Birmingham Ala Reporter

2/18/22

What is known as a special convocation conference between the railroad men of the International Benevolent Industrial Association and the Association of Colored Railroad Men and J. H. Eiland, respectively, closed a two days' session here Tuesday night at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church when Mr. Evans, of Chicago, one of the directors of the National Urban League, delivered the chief address.

The purpose of the meeting was to review a decision handed down by the United States Railroad Labor Board affecting colored men in the transportation department. Men from most every section of the South were present and quite a few from the North and Northwest. The Conference adopted resolutions for complete and systematic action in all matters affecting colored railroad men.

MOLDERS RETURN TO WORK IN ANNISTON

Montgomery Advertiser

4/14/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., April 13.—The walkout of Anniston molders at all pipe shops as a protest against employing negro moulders in the Rudisill plant, was ended today when it was announced by H. B. Rudisill that no negro moulders would be employed hereafter in the Rudisill plant.

The nearly two thousand white molders and helpers then agreed to return to their jobs but all of the plants will not resume operation until Monday. The Rudisill plant will resume tomorrow morning.

Refusal of negro "shakedowns" in some of the shops to work threatened to still further delay resumption of work, but it was claimed tonight that it would not prevent resumption on

Expulsion of Negroes Ends Iron Workers' War

Atlanta Georgian

4/14/22

ANNISTON, Ala., April 13.—The labor war that Wednesday threatened to assume menacing proportions has ended with the white belligerents victors in their struggle against negro competition in local pipe making plants. White moulders chased negro workmen into the woods the first three days of the week and a number of negroes were injured in clashes Wednesday. The principal shops have capitulated to the white men, it was stated Thursday, and the 2000 moulders, idle for three days, returned to work. Negro moulders have been expelled.

TWO NEGROES GIVEN BEATINGS IN LABOR TROUBLE AT OXFORD

Montgomery Advertiser

4/13/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., April 12.—The beating of Charley Clark and [illegible] Swain, Oxford negroes, today was the only act of violence that has resulted from the labor trouble here over the employing of negro molders at the Rudisill pipe plant. Some white men are said to have beaten Clark and Swain, thinking they were negro molders. It developed later that they were not.

All white molders in the city still were idle today and plants were closed down. It is thought the controversy over the employing of negroes in the Rudisill plant will be adjusted Thursday.

WHITE MOLDERS STRIKE.

Birmingham Age Herald

4/12/22

Two Thousand Idle Because of Employment of Negroes By Plant.

ANNISTON, Ala., April 12.—More than 2,000 white molders were idle here today, refusing to go to work at the various foundries of the city following the employment of a number of negro molders by the plant of the Rudisill Pipe Works yesterday.

With the exception of the Rudisill works the plants of the city are idle today. Negro molders at the Rudisill plant were at work today, guarded by white men. An open air mass meeting was held by white workmen today, when plans for the removal of the negroes were discussed, no definite plans resulting.

Color Line Provokes Ala. Labor Troubles

Atlanta Georgian

4/13/22

ANNISTON, Ala., April 12.—Two thousand white moulders were idle here Wednesday following a series of demonstrations against negro moulders, which began Monday.

Five hundred white workmen went to the plant of the Rudisill Pipe Company early Wednesday and chased the negro laborers into the mills. An effort earlier in the week by the Rudisill Company to operate their plants with exclusive negro labor provoked the first of the demonstrations. All plants were idle Tuesday.

Several of the negro workmen have been injured in clashes and serious rioting is feared unless the difficulties are quickly adjusted.

COLORED MINERS MEET BAD ATTACKS IN FAR OFF FIELDS

That the colored miners are meeting with some difficulties and serious trouble is indicated by the several newspaper dispatches coming from the various sections of the country. Quite a shakeup was in Charleston, W. Va., a few days ago when an automobile party rode through the colored section and proceeded to shoot the town up. At Homestead, Pa., or in that neighborhood, Negro miners were forced to leave in a rapid manner and the leaders of the crowd of imported Negroes were told that if they went into the mines they would all be killed. Here are the dispatches:

Charleston, W. Va., June 10—Homes of colored miners at Sharlow in Boone County were shot into by an automobile party last night and one of the workers seriously injured, the State police learne dtoday. Troopers were sent to investigate. Ten men were brought into State Police headquarters today under charges of rousing disorders around mines in the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts.

James and David Martin, officials of the Wyatt Company, and a group of miners were fired on when they were leaving the mine at Sharon in the Paint Creek district, but nobody was injured.

R. R. MEN TO MEET IN BIRMINGHAM ON JUNE TWENTIETH

The attention of the public is called to the coming Convention of the International Railroad Workers, headed by R. L. Mays, of Chicago. The Convention will convene in this city Tuesday, June 20th, and it is expected that the largest gathering ever assembled on such occasion will be here beginning on that date and continue in session to the close of the meeting. From bulletins and announcements coming from the United States Railroad Labor Board, the Colored organization, under the direction of R. L. Mays, has received substantial consideration and all matters affecting the work of railroad laboring men in the Colored race are being directed and systematically handled through this organization. The country has been flooded with the decision of the Labor Board, in which they saw fit to amend or extend a decision made several weeks ago to the affect that it would reach the organization headed by President Mays. In his bulletin of recent date, these considerations are mentioned.

The bulletin to Locomotive Firemen calls attention to some important facts and makes plain the purpose of the meeting of June 20th. The bulletin in part makes the following statement:

Locomotive Firemens' Bulletin.

All Locals N. O. of L. F. and National Officers,

Gentlemen:

This is final and official notice from the International that the regular annual convention of the National Order of Locomotive Firemen of the R. M. I. B. I. A., will convene at Birmingham, Ala., according to the by-laws of the N. O. of L. F., on Tuesday, June 20th for a three days session for the purpose of transacting all legitimate business coming before that body and for the election of the craft officers according to the by-laws.

The Convention will be under the jurisdiction of the R. M. I. B. I. A., and the bona fide officers of the N. O. of L. F., and its Board of Directors. It is my understanding that each local is requested to bring to Birmingham the sum of $5.00 for Convention expenses.

That every local of this International Association will be represented at Birmingham on the third Tuesday in June.

Important!

Locomotive firemen are not affected by the wage orders now being ruled by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

But!

The National working rules for Locomotive Firemen will be heard by the Board beginning note later than July first, immediately following that hearing it is commonly reported both here and at Washington that the question of reducing the wages of engine service and transportation employes will be brought before the board.

Consequently Locomotive Firemen must meet at Birmingham on June 20th, if we are to seize our opportunity to experience favorable working conditions in the National Rules which will be submitted to and ruled upon by the Labor Board.

I want every local to answer me stating whether they will or will not be present at Birmingham. That answer must be in my hands by Monday, June 12th, also I want every Local to reply according to the enclosed bulletin written.

Yours truly,
R. L. MAYS,
International President.

United States Railroad Labor Board
Chicago, Illnois, May 11, 1921

Addendum No. 1 to decision No. 11[illegible]
(Misc. Case No. 101.1)

Decision No. 119 (Dockets 1, 2 and 3
International Association of Machinists, et al vs. The Atchison, Tokepa & Santa Fe Railway, et al.
Entry—Relating to the inclusion of organizations of employees specified herein.

It appears from the records of the Labor Board that the following organizations were permitted by resolution adopted January 28, 1921, to intervene and become parties to the hearing of the above-styled dispute and decision:

Railroad Yardmasters of America.
American Federation of Railroad Workers.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents and Signalmen,
Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees,
Order of Railroad Station Agents,
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.
Association of Colored Railway Trainmen.
Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association,
National Association of Railway Mechanics, Helpers, Laborers and Freight Handlers,
National Federation of Railway Trainmen,
National Order of Locomotive Firemen.

It appears further that Decision No. 119, handed down April 14, 1921, failed to show that said organizations were parties thereto.

It is therefore ordered that each and all of said organizations were par-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 16

ties to said dispute and that Decision No. 119 is applicable to them under the provisions set forth therein as fully and effectually as if they had been named in the original decision.

By order of
United States Railroad Labor Board.
R. M. Barton, Chairman.

Attest
C. P. Carrithers, Secretary.

The place of meeting will be announced later. Prominent speakers from various sections of the country will be present and Congressman George Huddleston fo the Ninth Congressional District has been invited. Those who are interested in the local program are Messrs. Steve Robinson, Bert Davis, B. F. Roberts, W. J. McMillan, Jack Thomas, J .L. Crockett and John Griffin.

The organization has a large membership scattered throughout the country and because of the recognition they are receiving from authority, and especially from the United States Labor Board, it is believed that the officers will make some interesting reports and there will be substantial and helpful recommendations for future operation.

STRIKING SHOP MEN CHARGE NEGROES ARE SENT TO MISSOURI

Montgomery Advertiser

Labor Agents Busy in Birmingham, Say Union Leaders; Deny Picketing Is Resorted to in Magic City

7-8-22

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 7.—Charges that local labor agents are sending negroes from Birmingham to Arkansas, Missouri and other points to take places made vacant by strikers were made at a meeting of the executive committee of the six allied railroad crafts here today.

Members of the committee declared that a number of negroes have already been sent to other points.

A special sub-committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report to a meeting of the committee today.

A mass meeting of strikers has been called for tomorrow afternoon.

Labor officials stated today that their organizations were not using pickets at the local shops as no effort has been made to put non-union men to work.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., July 7.—Officers who accompanied Police Chief D. C. Welch to the Frisco Railroad shops here last night when several negroes were escorted from the company's property by the police, said today they were notified by strikers that the negroes were being held there against their will and that they went to investigate.

Chief Welch asked the negroes if they wished to continue working and a number of the men replied that they did not. They then were taken off the Frisco's property. The negroes are being fed by the strikers.

A number of the negroes this afternoon denied that the strikers had threatened to lynch them and had frightened them from their work. They said they quit work when they discovered that they were being used to replace strikers, since they had been told they were to be used in turning concrete and shoveling chatt when sent here from Memphis and Birmingham.

There was no sign of violence here today among the strikers and Springfield was not disturbed over the situation.

FIREMEN CLOSE MEETING; LEAVE IN HAPPY MOOD

Fireman

Birmingham 7/1/22 Reporter

The National Order of Locomotive Firemen closed one of the most successful conventions of its history Wednesday night at the Miller Memorial Prtsbyterian Church. The International President, R. L. Mays, was present and continued through the session, presiding at times during the convention. The leaders pronounce it to be the most successful meeting of any ever held by that branch of the craft. Several prominent speakers delivered addresses during the session and five different states were present.

The Birmingham Reporter was adopted as the official organ and the men pledged their support to the editor. Officers elected for the next twelve months are President, J. B. Blanks, Mobile. Ala.; First Vice-President, Steve Robinson, Birmingham, Ala.; Second Vice-President, Peter Freeman; Third Vice-President, A. R. Belle; Financial Secretary, Steve Robinson, 304 Pythian Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, Bert Davis, 304 Pythian Temple Building, Birmingham; General Grievance Advisor, E. F. Roberts, room 304 Pythian Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala; Board of Directors, George Crawford, Bert Davis, Peter Freeman, E. D. Watson, A. R. Belle, S. Robinson, E. F. Roberts, J. S. Washington, J. B. Blanks and E. L Thomas.

PRESIDENT MAYS SENDS BULLETIN TO R. R. MEN—NEGRO R. R. WORKMEN ARE NOT OFFICIAALY IN THE R. R. STRIKE HE SAYS.

Birmingham Reporter

Railwaymen's International Benevolent Industrial Association, July 3, 1922.

7-8-22

All International Locals and All Crafts.

Gentlemen:—The National Order of Locomotive Firemen met in annual convention at Birmingham, Ala., wtih twenty-three delegates present and held the most successful convention in the history of the organization, sapported the international in all its olicies; took care of the grievances on hand, and elected the following officers for the year 1922 and 1923: Craft President, J. B. Blanks, of Mobile, Ala.; First Vice-President, Steve Robinson, Birmingham, Ala., Second Vice-President; Peter Freeman, New Smyrna, Fla., Third Vice-President; A. R. Bell, Jackson, Tenn., Financial Secretary; Steve Robinson, room 304 Pythian Temple, Birmingham, Ala. (Send all remittances for the craft to him at that address); Craft Treasurer, Bert Davis, same address; General Grievance Chairman, E. F. Roberts, Room 304 Pythian Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala.; Craft Board of Directors: Geo. Crawford, Memphis, Tenn.; Bert Davis, Steve Robinson and E. F. Roberts, of Birmingham; E. D. Watson, Meridian, Miss.; Peter Freeman, A. R. Bell, J. S. Washington of Monroe, La.; E. L. Thomas, Vicksburg, Miss., and J. B. Blanks.

The delegates returned home, pledging themselves to secure new members, and to come to Chicago in September with a full representation for the purpose of continuing the work of the International Association and adopting a plan of reorganization at the International Convention and adopting a plan of reorganization at the International Convention which they adopted at Birmingham when the same was submitted by the International President. Already the men are beginning to respond to the call. Every man at Birmingham had met the acid test, had made the hard fight for the men on his own road, had succeeded in some things and failed in others, but was determined the R. M. I. B. I. A. shoud live as long as they themselves should live and had jobs on railroads. That same spirit was evidenced in Chicago at a meeting Tuesday night, June 27th, which was attended by men representing ten locals in Boston, New York and Chicago.

The enclosed copy of the amendment offered to the U. S. Congress by the Hon. Martin B. Madden which is designed to give Negroes the same rights under contracts in railroad service as white men secure, shows the consistent attitude of this International Association and is now placed before each and every local. WITH THE IMMEDIATE REQUEST AND DEMAND THAT EVERY LOCAL ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH OF JULY SHOW ITS APPRECIATION OF THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY MAKING ITS REGULAR REMITTANCE FOR ALL DUES PAST DUE TO THE OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, R. C. WRIGHT, 3441 WABASH AVENUE.

Every man of this organization is also requested to make a special contribution of $5.00 or less in order that we might rebuild this organization and continue the fight for equal industrial justice for colored men and women in railroad service throughout the country.

The Birmingham Reporter, a live and active Negro newspaper was adopted by the firemen as its official organization. I am requesting every local secretary to bring this fact to the attention of his members and that every local secure young men and boys who will act as agents for the Birmingham Reporter in your respective cities. This paper has come out every week for the past twelve years and better, and already has a wide circulation and influence and if placed in the hands of your members will not only help rebuild your local organization, but will bring to your homes information on race matters which every man should have.

I have made this bulletin brief for the simple reason that I want every man to act as stated and do so in less than two weeks. THE MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION ARE NOT OFFICIALLY PARTICIPATING IN ANY STRIKE, SINCE WE ARE PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY AND TO ABIDE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD. Very truly, R. B. MAYS, International President.

67th Congress, 2d Session

H. R. 12065.

IN THE HOSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 19, 1922.

Mr. Madden (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To amend section 307 of the Transportation Act of 1920.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 307 of the Transportation Act of 1920, approved February 28, 1920, be amended by adding after the last line of said section the following: "All provisions in contracts heretofore or hereafter made restricting, limiting, or any way interfering with the right of any railroad company to employ any person in any capacity are hereby declared to be interferences in interstate commerce and void, and any such provisions in any such contracts shall not be recognized or enforced by the United States Railroad Labor Board or any court in which the controversy may arise."

Sec. 2. That all rules and working conditions heretofore or hereafter adopted concerning employees of any and all railroads shall be the same in each craft of each railroad employer, whether the employees are individually or collectively employed.

Sec. 3. That all laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after its passage.

Labor— 1922

Alabama

NEGRO RAILROAD EMPLOYE IS SHOT BY WHITE STRIKER

Birmingham Reporter

TOLD TO STOP AS HE ALIGHTS FROM TROLLEY, FLEES, AND IS FIRED ON.

7-22-22

Dealius Hardgie, Negro laborer employed by the Illinois Central Railroad, is in the Hillman Hospital probably fatally wounded, and L. K. Randall, white striker, is in jail at Ensley as a result of the second outbreak reported since the strike of federated railroad craftsmen here.

Hardgee was shot shortly after alighting from a Pratt City car at East Thomas Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock on his way to work. Frightened when ordered to stop, he ran and was shot down in his flight, according to officials of the railroad.

Randall, who resides at 1021 North Fifteenth street, surrendered to police. He was formerly a car repairer for the Illinois Central and joined the strike when the general walkout occurred in this district, Illinois Central officials declared.

Hardgee, who is not a skilled workman, but a day laborer, has been employed by the railroad three years. He resides at 1244 Williams street.

Hardgee's condition at noon Wednesday was described at critical, and no hope for recovery was expressed by hospital officials. Five bullets penetrated his body, three of them striking him in the right arm and two in the abdomen.

Hardgee was not able to make a statement when seen Wednesday morning at the hospital by Coroner J. D. Russum. Randall, at the Ensley jail, refused to make a statement when questioned about the shooting.

Self defense was claimed for Randall in a statement issued by Roger W. Snyder, his attorney, which is as follows:

"Mr. Randall, together with a friend, had just gotten in his car to go to his home when the Negro stepped off the street car and passed Mr. Randall, who, knowing the Negro, said to him: 'Delius, how is everything.' Whereupon, the Negro made an insulting remark to Mr. Randall, who, having found out something was the matter with the brake of his car, stepped out on the ground to see about the brake. The Ngro, evidently thinking Mr. Randall was after him, turned on Randall, drawing an automatic pistol, pointing it at Randall with the remark that he was tired of everything from these strikers, and threatened to kill him, whereupon Mr. Randall used his gun just a little quicker than the Negro in self defense, and in no other manner whatsoever."

SHORTAGE OF EMPTY CARS HERE ACUTE; REMEDY IS PLANNED.

An acute shortage of empty railroad equipment of all kinds is facing Birmingham, due to the railroad strike, according to C. E. Jones, secretary of the traffic association, who Wednesday mailed letters to all members of the association urging them to unload cars promptly upon arrival in order that they may be available for reloading immediately.

Mr. Jones stated that only a small per cent of the equipment needed for loading in Birmingham and the Birmingham district is made empty here and that the carriers are unable under present conditions to move into the district anythink like sufficient empty equipment to take care of the traffic offered.

"It is of the greatest importance that consignees should unload cars promptly," the letter stated. "The situation can be considerably relieved if shippers and consignees will make a special effort to release equipment promptly and your co-operation at present is earnestly requested."

NEGRO SWITCHMAN IS BADLY BEATEN

Birmingham Reporter

Masked Men Carry Switchman To Woods Where Whipping Occurs.

Gadsden, July 26.—Ed Slayton, a Negro switchman at Attalla who has been in the employ of the Alabama Great Southern road for the past 11 years and bears a splendid reputation, was kidnapped by a crowd of some dozen white men who were masked, last night and taken a distance of nine miles to the flatwoods. There he was severely whipped and bruised up by the men.

The Colored man made his way back to this city, reaching here about 9 o'clock, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. C. L. Guise, the company physician.

When interviewed this morning Slayton stated that he was cutting out two cars in the yards in Attalla last night and as he swung off the train and turned the switch some men called him to back up and get into an auto that was standing near. He stated that before he could answer one of the men pulled a gun and pointing it at him told him to hurry, when two or three men grabbed him and threw him into the auto and drove off some distance and stopping took him out and beat him up.

When asked with what the men charged him, he stated that they warned him against inspecting any more cars. He replied that he did not, as a white man was employed for that purpose. He stated that he did not recognize any of the men, as all were masked and he failed to recognize their voices.

The union men here state that they know nothing of the perpetrators and that it must be the work of sympathizers.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JULY 22, 1922

NEGRO STRIKER IS SERIOUSLY INJURED

Roman Williams, negro striker, formerly employed at the Frisco roundhouse, was in an extremely serious condition at the Hillman Hospital Saturday morning, while Willard Hewlett, negro maintenance man in the employment of the railroad, was in the city jail charged with shooting Williams at 8 o'clock Friday night, across the street from Hewlett's residence, at 1017 Eighteenth Street. Officials at the hospital thought that the injured man might have a chance of recovery, but a very uncertain one.

An investigation of the shooting was made Saturday by W. W. Pierce on behalf of the labor organizations. Mr. Pierce declared that the report that a strikebreaker had been wounded by a striker was untrue. Frisco railway officials declared that the striker had been shot by a negro in the employment of the company.

Pierce, who stated that the negro had left him not more than three minutes previous to the shooting, declared that Williams was unarmed and in his shirt sleeves at the time of the trouble. The imprisoned negro declined to say whether the victim was armed or unarmed, when seen Saturday.

Hewlett told Officers Williamson and Elledge that he and his brother, Rufus Hewlett, a striker who had returned to his work with the railroad, had been threatened by Williams. He declared that Friday night the injured man had chased his brother to their house, when he took his gun and shot Williams, fearing for the safety of his brother.

Mr. Pierce declared that Williams had gone to a store inquiring for another negro, when Willard Hewlett told him he was lying and was really seeking Rufus Hewlett. Hewlett then went into his house, returned with a gun and shot Williams. Mr. Pierce said his investigation revealed.

FIFTY-EIGHT MEN ARE INDICTED BY HERRIN GRAND JURY

Conspiracy and Rioting Added to Bills Charging Murder to 37

STATEMENT GIVEN OUT

Associated Press Representative Told Investigation to Be Thorough

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

MARION, ILL., Sept. 8.—Before the Herrin massacre grand jury adjourned this afternoon until September 18, it returned fourteen bills.

9-9-22

The first of these bills indicted 58 men for conspiracy and for rioting on a second charge. These men, according to Circuit Judge D. T. Hartwell, were the thirty-seven indicted Thursday for murder and also the following: Gerald Bernard, Simon Hiller, Noble Belle, Charles Hancock, Erwin Craig, William Travelstead, V. R. Wilson, Henry Sketcher, Bill Gulledge, Giles Holley, William Sellers, Darby Babbington, and a man named Brookhouse whose first name is unknown, Sam Cantone, Jesse Childers, Orrie Kirby, Earl Baxter, Bill Clander, Hastings, whose first name is unknown; Fred Cooper, or Kuepper and Lee Herron. They are charged with conspiracy to kill Howard Hoffman, Robert Anderson, John Shoemaker, Thomas Fleming, Sherman Holdman, William Cairns, William O'Reilly, Ernest Renard, Frank Schmidt, Ray M. Lennon, Allen Findlay, Ed Rose, Ignas Rubinch, Joseph O'Rourke and Claude K. McDowell.

The grand jury called the Associated Press representative into the jury room alone this afternoon and Foreman John Stewart, in the presence of the jury, dictated the following statement:

"We wish to correct a sentiment prevalent throughout the country that our investigation will not be thorough and that it will be swayed by political or other influences.

"We will make an absolutely thorough investigation and if any influence is attempted we will not listen to it and will positively disregard it. We will be thorough in our work regardless of the results and there will be no phase or angle that we will not examine into.

"We will investigate the deaths of union coal miners in the same thorough manner that we are now investigating into the death of non-union men. We will also investigate the actions of the Southern Illinois Coal Company and William J. Lester and should we find them responsible in any manner will not hesitate to indict them any more than we shall hesitate to indict any other guilty party."

September 18, will give the deputies an opportunity to serve the indictments just returned and will give the jurors and attorneys an opportunity to go over their papers and prepare new lists of witnesses.

Attorney General Brundage when shown the statement of the grand jury said that full credit was due the jurors for their work which was as thorough as any grand jury he had ever seen.

Of the thirty-seven indicted Thursday for murder eleven are in the county jail. Percy Hall, Charles Rogers, Levi Mann, Bert Grace, Harvey Perdue, Alvin Lolless, Fred Travelstead, Phillip Fontanetta, Tom Wicks, James Brown, negro deputy sheriff, and Otis Clark. These are said to be the most prominent leaders of the massacre. Travelstead, a youth of twenty, surrendered when he heard that he was indicted; H. W. Pennington, father of Roy Pennington, one of the youths indicted for murder, has guaranteed the delivery of his son as soon as he is able to travel and leave the hospital where he is under treatment.

REEL 16

Labor — 1922
Union, Strikes, etc.,

Arkansas.

GRAND JURY HEARS OF RAIL NEGROES' DEATH

murder of Frank Heath, Negro strike-breaker. The recess was ordered by Judge Johnson in order that deputies might obtain 15 more veniremen from whom they hoped the twelfth and last juror will be obtained.

Commercial appeal

Preliminary Trials Likely to Be Held Tomorrow.

9/17/22

MARION, Ark., Sept. 18.—The cases of the four striking shopmen held on a charge of murder in connection with the shooting to death of two negroes employed by the Rock Island Railroad was today presented to the Crittenden County grand jury.

Many witnesses, including W. T. Griffin, chief of detectives of the Memphis police force, appeared before the inquisitorial body.

The negroes, Frank Heath and Z. M. Brown, were slain by masked men, who drove to Hulbert, Ark., in automobiles and shot them down as the negroes were just completing their tour.

The former rail employes who are in jail here awaiting trial are Hugh Borland, John J. Keeley, Dudley Clegg and Will Townsend, a negro.

Trial of the quartette will probably start here Wednesday before Circuit Judge R. E. L. Johnson.

MEMPHIS NEWSPAPER
St. Louis, Mo.

MAN IS ORDERED OUT OF COURT IN ARKANSAS

Reporter Features A Story Telling Of The Difficulty And Manner Employed To Get White Jury To Try White Man For Murdering A Negro. Offends Judge.

10/13/22

Preston News Service

MARION, Ark. Oct 5.—In an article for his newspaer a Tennessee newspaper reporter made a feature story out of the difficulty and manner employed in Arkansas courts to select a jury of white men to try a white man for murdering a Negro.

"It looks like somebody is trying to involve half the white citizenship of Crittenden county," declared Judge E. L. Johnson here last Wednesday morning in commenting on a story which appeared in the Memphis News Scimitar with reference to the difficulty being experienced in selecting a jury to try Hugh Borland charged with killing Frank Heath and another Negro at Hulbert, Ark., in August. Contuining Judge Johnson said: "You have offended members of the Crittenden county bar by your slighting remarks in your story to your paper, and as a personal friend, and as a matter of safety, I will ask you to stay out of this courtroom."

The court recessed Wednesday morning in the trial of Hugh Borland, (white), striker, charged with the

American Federation of Labor.

Labor - 1922

Unions & Strikes.

IT IS UP TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION

New York News 7-29-22

Whenever and wherever industrial strikes occur and black laborers are hired as strikebreakers, a hue and cry is raised against them by union labor. Union labor at that hour and place should not lay the blame upon colored men seeking and grasping the opportunity to work and improve their position for that is only the human thing they are doing and they would not be good men and good Americans if they did not do that very thing. Organized labor should place the blame at its own doors. Some degree of dishonor and treachery to the cause of the workingman may attach to the white scab laborer because his is the opportunity to ris by his own efforts and ability as high as he will. Not so with the colored laborer. His color bars him from the skilled and in large measure the unskilled trades. Nobody in the final analysis is responsible for that except the union craft which winks at the refesal of its members to work with colored workers. We are glad to give full credit to the changed positions of the American Federation of Labor which at its last convention and in many concrete instances—according to General Organizer Hugh Frayne, who recently spoke in Harlem, has frowned on this color line.

But the American Federation of Labor has not succeeded in enforcing its will upon any considerable portion of its millions of members. As a consequence today during these railroad and miner's strikes the colored worker remains literally the bete moir of the situation. We say again organized labor should neither blame nor fight the black strike breaker. From this day forth it should enlist him in its ranks and not strike again until it has done so.

We repeat what we said on a similar occasion some years ago.

"Twenty million hands, in the language of the lamented industrial leader of his race, Booker T. Washington, are going to help you pull the load upward or they, willy-nilly, are going to pull against you, the load downward.

"The laws of changeless justice bind oppressor with oppressed,
And close as sinaud suffering joined,
We march to fate abreast."

According to the census of 1910, and we are therefore greatly undestimating the case:

"Nearly two million black farmers and farm laborers, if you od not touch them with your wand of living wages and enlightenment are going to help keep up the discouraging high cost of living and keep agriculture down; 100,000 laborers in the saw and planing mills; 100,000 laborers on the steam railroads; 100,000 porters, 100,000 teamsters; 50,000 coal miners; 50,000 road and street laborers; 50,000 carpenters and masons; 50,000 longshoremen and stevedores; 50,000 firemen and janitors and nearly one million in the other occupations—these four millions colored male laborers and more than two million colored female laborers doing everything from operating machines to running elevators are going to continue the flotsam and jetsam of the labor market to be pulled here and there to stop the gaps of those striking for the right to live better or they are going to join with you in a steady advance to make all honest labor dignified and worth while. They are going to continue the terrifying mass of thorns upon the brow of organized labor or they are going to be wheel-horses in your glorious struggle to secure for labor its just share of the fruits of industry.

Eighty-seven and four-tenths per cent of male colored Americans ten years of age and over are gainfully employed, while 77.9 per cent of all native Americans are so employed. Fifty four and seven-tenths per cent of the female portion of colored Americans 10 years of age and over are gainfully employed while but 19.2 per cent of native white female Americans are so employed. Here is a condition and not a theory crying for a thoroughgoing, permanent and honest solution by the American Federation of Labor. This labor is spreading to all sections of our country in numbers like an exodus. If you organize and unionize this influx it will not add chaos and confusion, it will help and not hurt organized labor.

Let the American Federation of Labor rescue industrial freedom for the down-trodden black knight of toil at home; let it serve thereby not only the American Federation of Labor, but let it thus save and serve mankind in America.

Referring to the strike of the railroad shop workers, the Philadelphia *American* said:

New York Age 7-29-22

The indications are that thousands of colored laborers are being recruited now throughout the country and are in training to take the places of the strikers. Whether this is wise or unwise we are not prepared to say, but we are of the opinion that it is at least fraught for some danger.

We cannot forget the East St. Louis riots, which beyond question were fostered and made possible by just the things that the railroads are doing now. Let us hope, however, that no colored laborers will enter the places of the strikers unless with a guarantee of permanent employment.

We have been too long subject to the discomfort of being a strike-breakbreaker or buffer for the benefit either of the rialroad operator or employee.

The shortsighted policy of many of the labor unions excludes Negro labor from membership and drives it into the role of the strike breaker or "scab." There was promise at one time that the American Federation of Labor would remove this color barrier, but its promise has so far failed of fulfillment. So long as union labor excludes the black laborer from membership, it is fighting against its own cause.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

Pittsburgh American 8-4-22

The United Mine Workers of America have the following "article" in their Constitution. It is article "One". "To unite in one organization, regardless of creed, color, or nationality, all workmen eligible for membership, employed in and around coal mines, coal washers, and coke ovens, on the American Continent."

We are not concerned here as to who is right or wrong. We are interested rather with the bald fact that here is a movement of working men that bars no one earning his livlihood in a particular industry. These men have seen that if there be any efficacy at all in organized labor, it is in the union of all the men in the industry regardless of color or race.

Few of the unions have learned this. Many of the crafts are so blind and ancient as to insist on the retention of the word "white" in their constitutions. This keeps out all those among twelve million Americans who may be competent to follow a given trade. It keeps these ostracised Americans waiting at the gate ready to enter and man the machines left idle by white workers.

Now that there are some chestnuts to be pulled from the fire, Negroes are being asked to come and help. We take the position that Negroes should go in the unions but only on terms of absolute equality. If this is not granted they should remain out.

Our men must demand that the word "white" be striken from both union constitution and union ritual. They should also demand that opportunity be offered colored boys to serve apprenticeships in the various trades.

They must not allow themselves to be tricked in this time of crisis, else when the battle is over, they will find themselves holding the bag.

REEL 16

Labor — 1923

District of Columbia

Unions and Strikes.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF RAILWAY POSTAL EMPLOYES OF SIXTH DISTRICT GIVE BANQUET TO THEIR CHIEF, MR. ALONZO J. GLENN OF ATLANTA, GA.

Washington D.C. Eagle 1/27/23

In the spacious and well appointed dining room of the Oriental Gardens, the National Alliance of Postal Employees of the sixth district, gave a sumptuous banquet in honor of Mr. Alonzo J. Glenn of Atlanta, Ga., president of the national organization. There were many of the leading members of the organization present and the glad hand of fellowship extended Mr. Glenn was a flattering testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by the men who have seen fit to honor him as their leader. Mr. Glenn is a man of broad vision and has exhibited this trait of leadership and genius.

Mr. H. E. Williams, who has been connected with the postal service for many years, was master of ceremonies, and he made a splendid address outlining the scope and the work of the organization. He then introduced Mr. Glenn, the president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Mr. Glenn gave a brief history of the organization from its inception to the present time. He made it plain that the object and purpose of the organization are to protect the colored men in the postal service. They have done much along this line. President Glenn showed himself to be well informed in all matters pertaining to the postal service as it relates to colored employees.

Mr. Patrick Woodson, president of the sixth district, was present. Among other things Mr. Woodson said that the organization began with a membership of six hundred and seventy. Many colored clerks have not yet joined the organization, but it is safe to say that the time is not far distant when every man in the service will be a full-fledged and loyal member.

There were many guests present, among whom were Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Hon. J. Finley Wilson, Editor of The Eagle; Mr. Frank Byron, clerk committee on Naval Affairs; Attorney Armond W. Scott, Mr. William J. Thompson, and Mr. Thomas A. Evans.

Mr. Hagans, associate editor of The Eagle, on account of a previous and pressing engagement, was unable to be present, but sent a letter to the banquet expressing his regrets, which was read to the members of the organization. Each of the guests above mentioned favored the organization and members of the banquet with able addresses, which were well received. The guests consisted of men who stand out as true representatives of the race, as leading figures in our community life. The banquet was all that could be reasonably expected. Everything to suit the desires of the inner man had been provided and a jolly good time was enjoyed by all present.

The warm and cordial reception given to President Glenn by the National Alliance of Postal Employees of the Sixth District, was a fitting tribute to the splendid achievements of this intrepid leader. The sixth district has done themselves proud and the guests of the banquet and the friends of the men who made this evening of good cheer and fellowship possible, wish for the National Alliance of Postal Employees every success which it so unreservedly and eminently merits.

Amnesty Asked For Political Prisoners

10-27-23 New York Times

Washington, Dec. 26.—A letter sent President Harding by Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal Diocese for Western New York was made public this afternoon by amnesty workers who are petitioning the President to exercise clemency at Christmas for the 62 political prisoners, one of them a colored man, Ben Fletcher, still confined in United States dungeons. New York

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 16

Labor - 1922.
Unions, Strikes, etc.
Florida.

MIAMI SHOPMEN WILL WALK OUT AT 10 A. M. TODAY

Only an Order From Chicago Can Stop Strike; Laid Plans Last Night.

CONFER WITH F. E. C.

MIAMI FLA. HERALD
JULY 1. 1922

Transportation Superintendent Meets With Men During Afternoon.

Only an order from headquarters at Chicago can avert a walkout of the men composing the local federation of railway shop workers at 10 a. m. today, members of local 69 said last night following a meeting at Butler's barber shop, Buena Vista.

Committees were appointed to take charge of the workers' affairs during the strike, in the event that the men do strike, but, as the men considered themselves employes of the railway company until they walk out of the Buena Vista shops, they declined to make any statement of their intention or of the personnel of the committees.

"The committees will not begin to function until we walk out, and as we are still employes of the railway company, until we do quit we have nothing to say for publication," said J. G. Jones, acting chairman of the shop committee, in the absence of R. D. Roberts, the chairman, who left for St. Augustine yesterday.

Includes 175 Men

One hundred and seventy-five men, including negro shop laborers, will be directly affected by the walkout, some of the men employed in the F. E. C. shops at Buena Vista stated.

They added that nearly all of these men are married and have families to provide, and a majority are buying their own homes. A reduction of their wages means less spending power and directly affects the merchants and ultimately every person in the community, several of the men pointed out. They added that they do not desire to strike, but feel that if they stand for a reduction of wages another cut will follow and follow soon.

These men declared that under the new schedule of wages they will receive from $28 to $35 a week, which, they added, is not enough for the support of a family. A reduction in wages would not hit them so hard, they declared, if the cost of living had come down in an equal ratio.

Six Trades Affected.

Miami Local Federation 69, of the railway employes' department, comprising of from three to fifteen years' seniority, six shop crafts, is composed of workmen some of the workmen declared. They asserted that within the last year not one man employed at the Buena Vista shops has been discharged for a violation of shop discipline.

"There are no floaters at the shops; every man is a citizen and many are taxpayers," one of them stated last night. "We are a part of the public," he added, "and what affects us affects the entire public."

The six metal trades affected by the walkout, or the reduction in wages in the effect that headquarters at Chicago calls off the strike are machinists, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, electricians and carmen or carpenters.

At the shops yesterday afternoon, William M. Jones, enginehouse foreman, was said to be absent. The clerk in authority declared he had nothing to say for publication. "We are not putting out anything," he said. "We don't know anything."

Elwyn P. McLain, 1126 N. W. Eighth avenue, superintendent of transportation for the local division of the F. E. railway, held a conference lasting several hours yesterday afternoon with heads of railway departments and representatives of the metal trades affected.

At Mr. McLain's residence last night it was stated that he had left home and would not be back until today.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor 1922.

Unions and Strikes

PRESIDENT MAYS SENDS BULLETIN TO R. R. MEN—NEGRO R. R. WORKMEN ARE NOT OFFICIAALY IN THE R. R. STRIKE HE SAYS.

Birmingham Reporter

Railwaymen's International Benevolent Industrial Association, July 3, 1922. 8-15-22

All International Locals and All Crafts. 7-15-22

Gentlemen:—The National Order of Locomotive Firemen met in annual convention at Birmingham, Ala., wtih twenty-three delegates present and held the most successful convention in the history of the organization, supported the international in all its olicies; took care of the grievances on hand, and elected the following officers for the year 1922 and 1923: Craft President, J. B. Blanks, of Mobile, Ala.; First Vice-President, Steve Robinson, Birmingham, Ala., Second Vice-President; Peter Freeman, New Smyrna, Fla., Third Vice-President; A. R. Bell, Jackson, Tenn., Financial Secretary; Steve Robinson, room 304 Pythian Temple, Birmingham, Ala. (Send all remittances for the craft to him at that address); Craft Treasurer, Bert Davis, same address; General Grievance Chairman, E. F. Roberts, Room 304 Pythian Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala.; Craft Board of Directors: Geo. Crawford, Memphis, Tenn.; Bert Davis, Steve Robinson and E. F. Roberts, of Birmingham; E. D. Watson, Meridian, Miss.; Peter Freeman, A. R. Bell, J. S. Washington of Monroe, La.; E. L. Thomas, Vicksburg, Miss., and J. B. Blanks.

The delegates returned home, pledging themselves to secure new members, and to come to Chicago in September with a full representation for the purpose of continuing the work of the International Association and adopting a plan of reorganization at the International Convention and adopting a plan of reorganization at the International Convention which they adopted at Birmingham when the same was submitted by the International President. Already the men are beginning to respond to the call. Every man at Birmingham had met the acid test, had made the hard fight for the men on his own road, had succeeded in some things and failed in others, but was determined the R. M. I. B. I. A. shoud live as long as they themselves should live and had jobs on railroads. That same spirit was evidenced in Chicago at a meeting Tuesday night, June 27th, which was attended by men representing ten locals in Boston, New York and Chicago.

The enclosed copy of the amendment offered to the U. S. Congress by the Hon. Martin B. Madden which is designed to give Negroes the same rights under contracts in railroad service as white men secure, shows the consistent attitude of this International Association and is now placed before each and every local. WITH THE IMMEDIATE REQUEST AND DEMAND THAT EVERY LOCAL ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH OF JULY SHOW ITS APPRECIATION OF THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY MAKING ITS REGULAR REMITTANCE FOR ALL DUES PAST DUE TO THE OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, R. C. WRIGHT, 3441 WABASH AVENUE.

Every man of this organization is also requested to make a special contribution of $5.00 or less in order that we might rebuild this organization and continue the fight for equal industrial justice for colored men and women in railroad service throughout the country.

The Birmingham Reporter, a live and active Negro newspaper was adopted by the firemen as its official organization. I am requesting every local secretary to bring this fact to the attention of his members and that every local secure young men and boys who will act as agents for the Birmingham Reporter in your respective cities. This paper has come out every week for the past twelve years and better, and already has a wide circulation and influence and if placed in the hands of your members will not only help rebuild your local organization, but will bring to your homes information on race matters which every man should have.

I have made this bulletin brief for the simple reason that I want every man to act as stated and do so in less than two weeks. THE MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION ARE NOT OFFICIALLY PARTICIPATING IN ANY STRIKE, SINCE WE ARE PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY AND TO ABIDE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD. Very

THE NEGRO AND THE STRIKE.

Washington Eagle

The negro employees of the railroads and mines have a just cause for complaint against their employers in the present labor dispute. For years the negro has been worked for the smallest possible wage, and wherever, whenever, necessary used by his employer to beat white laborers into submission. In many instances the negro laborers have suffered at the hands of mobs, because they persisted in working when white laborers struck on the job; he did not receive protection until it was too late. This situation has left the negro laborers somewhat at sea in the "war between capital and labor." 8-19-22

There was a time, not far in the past, when negroes were not wanted in the unions, that condition has gradually changed, until today they are sought as members, of course, because their white co-laborers need them. Before they were admitted into the unions, if they wanted to work at a certain trade and their white co-laborers, union members, said they should not work and threatened to tie up the works if they were permitted to work, their employers, it seems, were powerless to protect them or did not protect them. What were the negroes to do, seeing that the unions were determinging their destiny as laborers? Quite naturally when the unions began to open the door to them, they willingly or unwillingly joined for self preservation, expecting better protection as co-laborers with their white brethren.

In the case of the railroad strike it is certain that there are thousands of laborers on strike who would rather not be on strike, and were at sea to know just what was the best step to take, but seeing their brethren deserting them, they constrained to throw down their tools in order to be loyal. However, the employers knew that every man in his union was sworn to be loyal to his fellows in such emergency.

To deny the workmen their seniority rights, most especially the negro workmen is unjust, because in their jobs, many of them have invested their lives and to lose their rights means that they lose the fruits of their labor for many years. Why should they be punished for a loyalty which the employer knew existed all the while? Are not ex-Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson as well as our present Chief Executive, President Harding, on record as favoring collective bargaining on the part of workingmen? We venture to say that no worker suffers or will suffer more than the colored brother in this crisis. Whatever the settlement, white men will see to it that white men get justice. But for the negroes who will see to it that they get justice? This, however, is a debt which the white people in America owe them.

The negroes were brought to America against their will, worked for over 250 years as slaves, until white men decided to make them free men with rights equal with other citizens under their Democratic Constitution. Now, are they ever to be denied those rights? It would be well, for the safety of our country, to remember some of the noble things which Abraham Lincoln said, among which he stated: "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under the rule of a just God cannot retain it."

Our hearts should go out to meet the needs of all struggling humantiy, among them the negroes in America have a just claim.

WILLIAM E. STEVENSON.

Colored Men Admitted To Bricklayers' Union

Pittsburgh Courier 8-26-22

Mr. Wm. Foster, who was instrumental in getting recognition for Negro bricklayers in Pittsburgh, is employed on the new addition going up for the Joseph Horne Company. Mr. Foster and his son are members of Bricklayers' Local No. 2.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor – 1922

Georgia

Unions and Strikes

Brakeman's Body Found Mutilated

Chicago Defender 2/18/22

Norcross, Ga., Feb. 11.—Children on their way to school found the bullet-riddled body of Reed Stokes, brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line, in the middle of railroad tracks near the outskirts of this city. In addition to the holes in his body he was badly mutilated. This gave evidence to the theory that Stokes had been shot to death while riding on the train and his body placed on the tracks by the murderers, who knew the exact time of arrival of the next train.

The mystery of his death has been practically solved, although no arrest is expected.

For several months throughout this section white men, formerly employed by the railroads, have sent threatening letters to firemen and brakeman warning them to surrender their positions to the whites. The letters were signed "K. K. K." and contained pictures of revolvers, evidently clipped from advertisements in newspapers. The officials of the railroads were given these letters, but considered them the pranks of a joker. No special agents were detailed to ride the trains to protect the brakemen, as was done by the Illinois Central in Mississippi, where similar murders were committed.

It is believed that Stokes was shot while on top of a freight car, and that his body fell to the ground free of the track. In the attempt to hide the nature of the crime the murderers are thought to have placed the body on the track for the purpose of mutilation.

For over a year firemen and brakemen have been fired on from ambush by white trainmen and sympathizers in Mississippi and Tennessee. Over eight men have been killed and at least 14 wounded. The practice became common when the unemployment situation began to trouble the whites in the South. The work of porter, fireman and brakeman had never been considered a "white man's job." Men who have been in the service of the railroads for the past 20 years have been shot and killed while on duty. The local authorities in every city have shown sympathy for the murderers. According to a statement from officials of the Illinois Central, over $30,000 has been spent by this company in Mississippi alone for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Only three arrests have been made, and no convictions obtained.

'Laws Must, Shall Be Enforced,' Hardwick

Atlanta Georgian 7-19-22

A proclamation by Governor Hardwick, in connection with strike disorders at Waycross, was issued Tuesday as follows:

The Constitution of Georgia wisely and justly provides "Protection to person and property is a paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete."

GOVERNOR HARDWICK.

The laws of Georgia provide (sections 126 to 129, inclusive, code of Georgia, 1911, volume 2):

126. "Unlawfully preventing laborers, etc. If any person or persons, by threats, violence, intimidation or other unlawful means, shall prevent or attempt to prevent any person or persons in this state from engaging in, remaining in or performing the business, labor or duties of any lawful employment or occupation, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

127. "Conspiring or attempting to prevent. If any person or persons, singly or together, or in combination, shall conspire to prevent or attempt to prevent any person or persons, by threats, violence or intimidation, from engaging in, remaining in or performing the business, labor or duties of any lawful employment or occupation, such offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

128. "Hindering person who desires to labor, etc. If any person or persons, singly or by conspiring together, shall hinder any person or persons who desire to labor from so doing, or hinder any person, by threats, violence or intimidation, from being employed as laborer or employe, such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

129. "Hindering owner from working property or hiring laborers. If any person or persons, by threats, violence, intimidation or other unlawful means, shall hinder the owner, manager or proprietor for the time being from controlling, using, operating or working any property in any lawful occupation, or shall by such means hinder such person from hiring or employing laborers or employes, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The Constitution further provides that the Governor "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state."

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of Georgia, in view of the situation of industrial unrest that now pervades the state, do hereby issue this my PROCLAMATION, directing atention to all law-abiding citizens to the above and foregoing provisions of the Constitution and laws of Georgia.

The laws of this state must, and shall, be enforced at any hazards and against any offenders.

I call upon all peace and police officers, upon all Sheriffs and their deputies, and upon all other officers of the law, to faithfully execute the above-recited provisions of the law and to afford full and complete protection to person and property within the limits of this state.

I further call upon all law-abiding citizens to observe and obey the law, and particularly the above-recited provisions thereof, and to assist in supporting and upholding the same.

I hereby notify all peace officers that the Governor, as the official conservator of the peace throughout the state, stands ready to furnish them any aid or assistance that may be necessary if they or any of them should find themselves unable to execute the laws, to preserve peace and order and to protect life and property in Georgia.

Done under my hand and the Great Seal of State, at the Capitol at Atlanta, this the eighteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-sixth.

THOMAS W. HARDWICK, Governor.

By the Governor:

S. G. McLENDON, Secretary of State.

NEGRO EMPLOYEES AT MACON DEPOT SHOT BY STRIKERS

Several Are Wounded in Affray Started by Ambushing of Negroes on Way Home.

NEARLY FIFTY SHOTS FIRED DURING FIGHT

Atlanta Constitution

White Striker Is Wounded—Police Disperse Crowds and Quietness Is Soon Restored. 7-28-22

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Macon, Ga., July 27.—The first serious disorder of the shopmen's strike occurred here shortly after 8 o'clock tonight, when, according to the police two negroes who had been employed as car inspectors at the Terminal station were ambushed at the Bay street underpass, while they were on their way home.

In the shooting affray and fight that followed, in which nearly 50 shots are said to have been fired, one negro was shot and a white striking shopman was wounded. Two other

negroes were treated at a hospital for injuries. Another negro, who could not be located at the scene of the shooting, later reported to railroad officials, unharmed.

The white man wounded is W. Lee Collier, a painter, a bullet breaking his leg and severing an artery. Police say that he was wounded by other striking pickets in a cross-fire, the negroes being unarmed.

When the negroes reached the Bay street underpass the police say, they were commanded to halt. They kept going and the strikers are alleged to have opened fire from behind. At the same instant a group of white men, the police say, rose from the bushes ahead and opened fire, this firing going in the direction of the pickets on the opposite side.

Charlie Talbert, negro, fell wounded. He dropped into the bushes and pretended to be dead, he said.

White watchmen at manufacturing plants nearby, who witnessed the shooting, called police and sheriff deputies and both organizations rushed to the scene in automobiles. The crowds had disappeared by the time they arrived.

Later in the night crowds of strikers that had been congregating in different sections had been dispersed.

Collier told sheriff's deputies, they reported late tonight, that he was driving in from the country in his automobile, when he was fired upon by a negro.

BEAT NEGRO WORKMAN IN STRIKE DISORDER

Atlanta Constitution

Columbus, Ga., July 31.—(Special.) The first disorder in connection with the railroad shop strike in Columbus occurred this morning about 5:30 o'clock, when a party of negroes on their way to work at the Central of Georgia railway roundhouse were attacked by a party of men alleged to have been striking boilermakers and machinists. Will Woolfolk, a negro about 45 years old, who for the past few years has been employed as a helper at the roundhouse, was beaten up, his principal injury being a scalp wound made when he was struck with a stick. The other negroes fled. Warrants were issued this afternoon against seven white men alleged to have been the men who made the attack.

8-1-22

Reports from the city hospital tonight are that James H. Farish, well-known cotton warehouseman, who was shot Saturday by J. C. Bentley, cotton grader, will probably be there for several days yet. His wound is healing and his recovery is regarded as assured. Bentley is still held in jail and the grand jury will pass on his case next week.

On account of inactivity in cotton, Messrs. Farish had notified Bentley that his services would no longer be needed. Relations had continued friendly and when Bentley appeared with his pistol and attacked the three brothers they were very much surprised.

On the hearing this afternoon of a habes corpus petition brought before Judge G. Y. Tigner, of the city court, against C. A. Gibson by L. C. Macon, through his attorneys, in which plaintiff alleged that he was being illegally restrained of his liberty by being held under arrest, Judge Tigner directed that he be released from jail.

According to Mr. Macon's petition in the case he was arrested by Marshal Gibson under process from the municipal court upon the petition of Mrs. Maud E. Macon and the affidavit of Mrs. Mamie Peters, his wife and mother-in-law, respectively. It was claimed that Mrs. Macon and Mrs. Peters were about to institute suit on bail trover for recovery of certain personal property in the possession of Macon.

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Labor — 1922
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Georgia

Seek Confession From Negro Shot In A. B. & A. Fight

Atlanta Constitution

Yardmaster Witnessed Battle, Everett Is Alleged to Have Admitted.

5/11/22

Yardmaster R. B. Puckett, of the A., B. & A. railroad, was at the yard office of the railroad during all of the shooting last Sunday afternoon, according to a "dying confession" Attorney Samuel D. Hewlett says he obtained Wednesday afternoon from the negro, Albert Everett, who was wounded in the stomach and lung by Officers A. B. Noles and W. S. Morgan as he attempted to escape.

Mr. Hewlett, who made the trip to the Grady hospital in company with Charlie Leffew, a former employe of the A., B. & A. railroad, stated that the negro told him that a number of white men were at the office at the time, and that others, besides the negro Charlie Hunt, participated in the shooting.

This alleged confession was obtained in the presence of Patrolman J. H. McGahee, who is guarding the negro at the hospital.

First Step Taken.

This is the first step that Mr. Hewlett, who has been asked to aid in the investigation and assist in the prosecution of those who participated in the shooting, has taken toward helping detectives and investigators from Solicitor-General John A. Boykin's office to learn who owned the weapons that shot the bullets, one of which, it is charged, caused the death of Dan Walton and the probabl fatal wounding of J. J. Chastain and Kelley Bailey.

The Everett negro was in such a weakened condition that it was almost impossible for him to speak above a whisper. "He seemed willing to tell us all about it," said Mr. Hewlett, "especially when he was informed that he was going to die."

Inasmuch as detectives state that it was a rifle or pistol bullet of a 32.20 caliber that killed Dan Walton and probably fatally wounded J. J. Chastain, Mr. Hewlett expressed the belief that the dying negro would be able to tell who operated such a gun.

Six Arrests Made.

Six arrests have been made in connection with the battle of Sunday afternoon, four of whom are held under warrants charging murder, which were sworn out in the municipal court by W. H. Chastain, brother of J. J. Chastain, who was seriously wounded. Those under arrest are Yardmaster R. B. Puckett, of the A., B. & A. railroad; D. P. Allen, chief clerk; H. J. Williams, telegraph operator, and G. W. Wylie, a clerk, and two negroes, Charlie Hunt and Charles Manley. Manley is confined at the police station, while the others are in the Fulton county jail.

Hunt, who police claim admits using a shotgun with buskshot in shooting into the crowd of boys, saying he did so to defend his own life, now claims, according to the officers, that he heard someone else shooting at the same time. However, he says that he does not know who was doing it.

C. S. Garner, who was seriously injured about the head with a rock, and Joseph Bailey, who was wounded in the arm and leg, were reported Wednesday night to be improving.

Grand Jury to Probe.

City detectives in conjunction with attaches of Solicitor General John A. Boykin's office were Wednesday engaged in serving subpoenas for appearance before the grand jury Friday, when a thorough probe will be made by that body. More than 75 witnesses had been served, it was learned.

Mr. Hewlett stated Wednesday night that former employees of the A. B & A. railroad had sufficient evidence to show that at least one of the white men under arrest participated in the shooting, and that they are rigidly prosecuting the investigation.

SHOOTING

BUCKSHOT WOUNDS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WALTON DEATH

Atlanta Constitution

Totally New Track Taken by Detectives, as It Is Shown That Negro Did Not Fire Fatal Shots.

5/10/22

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS ARE MADE ON TUESDAY

Sleuths Searching for Gun of Unusual Caliber, Bullets From Which Struck Three Men.

Investigation into the fatal shooting of Dan Walton, 18 years old, and the serious wounding of three others in the labor riot at the corner of Bellwood avenue and Ashby streets Sunday afternoon, took an unexpected turn Tuesday afternoon, when H. J. Williams, 29-year-old telegraph operator, and D. P. Allen, 27-year-old clerk, were arrested by City Detectives Cason and McGee after it had been discovered that Walton died from a bullet wound instead of buckshot, as was first believed to be the case by officials.

Examination of the body of Walton, who died Sunday night at Grady hospital, disclosed the presence of a 32.20 bullet in the head instead of buckshot, as was first reported by the physicians who examined him Sunday, to have been the cause of death. The bullet, while battered up considerably, was identified by Chief of Detectives Lamar Poole as being of a 32.20 caliber, which dispels the theory of officers that Charlie Hunt, negro porter, who had an automatic pump gun, fired the fatal shot. There were no signs of any buckshot wound in any region of the body where an injury might prove fatal.

New Turn in Case.

It was at first generally conceded by those investigating the case that the negro had fired the shot which ended young Walton's life and seriously wounded two other white boys. All witnesses concur in the statement that Hunt, who is held in the Tower, used only an automatic shotgun, and that he could not have fired the fatal shot.

After the discovery that Walton had not been killed by buckshot, detectives ordered that an X-ray be made immediately of the wounds received by J. J. Chastain, of 244 1-2 Bellwood avenue, and Kelly Bailey, of 293 Bellwood avenue.

The result of the X-ray examinations on both cases showed no trace of buckshot but revealed beyond a question that the wounds suffered by both Chastain and Bailey were from pistol or rifle bullets, it is stated. The caliber of the bullets was stated by officers to be 32.20 in their opinion. Though they would not be definite in naming the caliber, they were positive, as were the physicians, that neither buckshot nor any smaller shot fired from a shotgun had anything to do with the death of Walton or the

incomplete

One Man Is Killed And Five Are Hurt In A. B. & A. Battle

Three Negroes Are Placed Under Arrest—Yardmaster Held at the Tower Without Bond.

5/8/22

WOUNDED BY BUCKSHOT DAN WALTON IS DEAD

Battle, With Rocks Used on One Side and Shotguns on Other, Waged in A., B. & A. Yards.

Dan Walton, 18 years old, who lived at the corner of Payne avenue and Pelham street, is dead; three other men, two white and one negro, are believed to be dying, and two are seriously injured as the result of a battle about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Bellewood avenue and Ashby street and the yard office of the A., B. & A. railroad.

Walton was shot in the head with a load of buckshot, dying about 7 o'clock Sunday night. Those believed to be fatally injured are: Kelley Bailey, 18, whose address is given as 293 Bellewood avenue; J. J. Chastain, 19, 244 1-2 Bellewood avenue, and a negro, Albert Everett, of 191 Gilmer street. All are at the Grady hospital, with the exception of Bailey, who was carried to the Georgia Baptist hospital. Joseph Bailey, a brother of Kelley Bailey, was shot twice, once in the right arm and once in the leg. C. S. Garner, 680 Ashby street, was injured by a rock.

Held Without Bond.

R. B. Puckett, yardmaster for the A., B. & A. railroad; C. W. Wiley, clerk at the office, and three negroes, Charlie Hunt, Robert Williams and Charles Manley, were arrested by police officers and detectives immediately after the shooting. Puckett and Wiley were later released by orders of Police Chief James L. Beavers, but the negroes are being held without bond.

Later in the night Puckett was placed under arrest again by Sheriff Lowry and lodged in the tower for the night on a charge of suspicion being held without bond.

In discussing the arrest the sheriff said that he acted because there was so much excitement about the scene of the killing that he thought it best for Puckett and for the general community to put him behind the bars.

The sheriff and a police officer also were informed that Puckett had handed the gun to the negro who entered the office and told him defend himself. Puckett, it is cha at first told the officers when t reached the scene that the negr had left and then changed his sta ment to the effect that they were hiding in the loft.

Hunt Is Alleged Slayer.

Charlie Hunt, negro porter at the A., B. & A. yard office, is said by officers to be the one who fired a shotgun loaded with buckshot with such deadly effect upon the white youths.

According to information furnished the police, Hunt was on his way to the railroad yard office when he was accosted by several boys near the corner of Bellewood avenue and Ashby street. It is claimed the negro was denounced for working for the railroad while a strike was in progress, and that they began to throw rocks at the negro when he answered them rather impudently. The negro also threw rocks and stones back at the boys, and the battle continued until the negro reached the yard office, it is said, where he went in and obtained the shotgun with a box of shells.

Battle Begins.

It is also claimed he recruited the three negroes, Charlie Manley, Robert Williams and Albert Everett, and the quartet, it is said, charged upon the boys with guns. A pitched battle ensued between the blacks with firearms and the white boys with rocks.

A riot alarm was sent to police headquarters and a high-powered automobile rushed to the scene with a dozen or more officers. The fighting had ceased upon the arrival of the police, who found an angry crowd as-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

sembled and threats of further violence were heard.

Quick work by Officers McGee,

COLORED INSPECTORS SHOT BY STRIKERS

Ambushed While On Way Home Both Seriously Wounded In Shooting Melee.

Macon, Ga.—Firing and cross fir ng in which nearly fifty shots were exchanged, resulting in the serious injury of two colored car inspectors and a white striker was a development of the railroad shopmens strike here last week.

The two inspectors when on their way home from the Terminal shops were ambushed at the Bay street pass and fired upon by strikers. They were at first commanded to halt and upon refusing to obey, one of them, Charlie Talbert, was shot down. Talbert lay where he fell and pretended to be dead.

Upon the report of the revolver that dropped Talbert a gang of white men arose from the bushes ahead, police say, and opened fire in the direction from which the shooting began. In the affray that followed the other inspector and a white striker were wounded. White watchmen at nearby plants summoned the police When the police arrived the shooters had disappeared.

TROLLEY WORKERS GRILLED TUESDAY IN STRIKE CASE

Conductor and Motorman Are Charged With Signaling Strikers Negroes Were on Car.

PROBE IS CONDUCTED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Atlanta Constitution

Negro Who Was Shot Down During Attack in Critical Condition — No Arrests Yet Made.

8/23/22

Federal officers late Tuesday afternoon were questioning E. G. Knight and E. C. Ward, motorman and conductor respectively, on the Marietta street car upon which 10 negro employees of the Southern railway were riding early Monday morning before they were assaulted by a mob of 25 strikers when they alighted on Marietta at Oak streets.

Knight and Ward are accused by eye-witnesses to the attack on the negroes, as having entered into an exchange of signals with the strikers while the street car was about 100 yards from the point where the negroes left the car and were beaten severely with sticks, one of the number, Etheridge Hopkins, being shot down with a bullet wound in his back. The latter is in a critical condition at Grady hospital and is expected to die, according to attendents. No arrests have been made yet.

Officers of the department of justice and marshal's office who, in conjunction with District Attorney Clint W. Hager, are investigating the case, state that they have evidence to prove that the motorman and conductor on the street car aided the strikers by indicating the number of negro employees on the street car at the time. They also intimated that evidence was in their possession which pointed to Knight and Ward as being involved in other cases where negro strikebreakers were assaulted.

E. West, also a conductor employed by the Georgia Railway & ...er company, was being questioned by the officers in connection with the case. West is said to have been with Motorman Knight Tuesday afternoon on a Marietta street car when he was summoned to appear before the district attorney.

According to information furnished the investigating officers, Motorman Knight held up both of his hands with the fingers extended indicating that there were ten men on the street car, while the car was about 100 yards from Oak street where the negroes alighted. At the same time, the conductor who was on the rear platform is alleged to have yelled out, "Bring all you got."

The investigation in progress in the district attorney's office, was being closely guarded to prevent them from being interviewed.

CORRECTING A WRONG IMPRESSION

R. A. Fisher and Chance Houston the authorized and appointed representatives of the 300 colored railroad workers who are out on a strike, working as a relief committee in their behalf, solicited the help of the St. Philip A. M. E. church Tuesday night the impression was gained that the donation given by them was personally for R. A. Fisher and Chance Houston and this is wrong. The collection taken up will be turned in at the striker headquarters where it will be distributed among the more unfortunate ones, by orders of the General Executive Committee.

Trolley Company Sued As Result Of Rail Strike

Atlanta Constitution

Motorman Betrayed Them Into Hands of Strikers, Claim Negroes in Suit.

8-17-22

Charges that a street car motorman delivered them into the hands of a group of strangers, thought to be strikers, who beat them over the head with a blunt instrument resembling a fence rail were on record in Fulton superior court Wednesday in suits for $6,000 damages each, filed by John Woodall and Fred Johnson, two negroes, against the Georgia Railway and Power company.

The suits were filed Tuesday through Attorneys Walter S. Dillon and Wellborn B. Cody. The alleged assailants are said to have been strikers or strike sympathizers who believed the negroes were on their way to apply for employment at Inman yards.

The plaintiffs allege that the trolley car on which they were riding stopped on Marietta road just beyond the bridge and the motorman, whose name was not given, called to a group of men in some nearby bushes and said: "Come on boys, here's two shines for you. Show them how to take somebody's job."

"Sit down, or I will brain you with a blackjack," the motorman is alleged to have said to one of the negroes. When they attempted to leave the car, it is alleged, the motorman shut the door and held the lever which controlled it.

At the point of a gun, they allege, they were forced to go to some nearby woods, where they were beaten by two negroes who acted under instructions from two white men.

Labor-1922

Unions and Strikes.

Pennsylvania.

TRADE UNION AND THE NEGRO WAGE EARNER

~~Nashville Tn~~
National Baptist Union Review

AS SEEN BY JOHN S. MOTEN OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

1/7-14/22

HE TELLS THE STORY IN HIS OWN WAY

By John S. Morton of Pittsburg, Pa.

To my mind, one of the most serious of the many economic evils against which the American Negro wage earner of today is struggling is the attempt now being made by trade unons to induce him to join the ranks of organized labor. I am convinced that this phase of the Negro labor situation is becoming more and more a matter for most earnest attention on the part of those who are seriously interested in the Negro welfare movement. Every student of labor conditions knows that the great migration from the South during the war period of some four hundred thousand adult Negro workers into the mines, mills and factories of the North has made them a real factor in the American labor market. As such, they are not being overlooked by the trade unions in their ambitious schemes to control and dictate the terms under which the American wage earner shall work and live. What a change has taken place during the last few years with respect to the attitude of labor unions toward he Negro worker! Prior to that time, no matter how well qualified an individual Negro workman might be he was, on account of his race, practically barred from membership in organized labor. As an industrial worker, he was in quantity so negligible that no Union considered him worth bothering with. It was not then necessary to attempt to use him in the general scheme to control the American industrial labor market. But now and since the great migration all has changed. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes who came North to help keep the mills and factories running in the race to defeat the Hun thereby accepted the opportunity to demonstrate their ability as workers in the great field of industry. They have made good. They are still with us. They have become a factor in our great industrial centers. Hence the change in the attitude of union labor towards them. Hence the presence today of the apostles of organized labor among our Negro wage groups.

So I say, that to my mind of the many economic problems confronting the present-day Negro wage earner, one of the most important is that which involves his future relation to and attitude toward trade unionism. Shall he accept the urgent invitation of organized labor to become one of them? Or is it wiser tor him to maintain his economic freedom by staying out of the unions? It is clear that the solution of this problem will be found in the answer to the question of which alternative will best conserve the interests and welfare of the Negro himself. He is constantly struggling under handicaps and disadvantages that do not touch the white man. His own interests must determine what his answer shall be to the question of affiliation with organized labor. This hypothesis is admitted by the Union missionaries themselves in that they invariably urge upon the Negro the alleged benefits and advantages which affiliation will confer upon him.

The answer involves, also, the present conduct and policies of organized labor as affecting the real welfare of its members in general whether they be white or black. In this connection, however, let me say right here and now that I hold no grief against the great principle of collective bargaining nor against the proper and lawful activities of organized labor in legitimately defending and promoting the welfare of its members. Nor is it my intention to either attack or defend trade unionism generally. The few words which I have to say will be confined to the question of whether or not the Negroes should from their own standpoint enter the ranks of organized labor.

I have always emphatically taken the position, and maintain it now, that if the Negro worker ever expects to obtain and hold the opportunity to which he is individually entitled for permanent work, fair wages and better living conditions, he must maintain his identity as an individual; he must keep himself free from entangling alliances with organized groups or workers dominated and controlled by those who would exploit him for their own advantage. Suppose that Negro workmen in large numbers should be absorbed into the trade unions. Would they be fairly represented in the councils of the Union? Would they be permitted to have that voice to which their membership would entitle them in fixing the rules and regulations under which as union men they would be compelled to work? Intimes of labor surplus would they be given an equal chance to work in competition with white members of the Union? We all know that in these and many other respects the Negro would not get a square deal at the hands of those in control of the unions. He would be discriminated against on every hand. Only in times of labor shortage would work be assigned to him and even then it would be of the least desirable and least remunerative kind. From my own personal observation I know that this has been and would be the fate of the Negro Union workman. I have seen it happen myself. From the very nature of things race prejudice would operate against him in all phases of Union activities. Under such circumstances, what possible advantage could accrue to the Negro in return for having surrendered his freedom of action by becoming a Union member? Not only would no benefits accrue to him, but furthermore, he would have thrown away his chance to work on non-union and open-shop jobs, thereby losing his opportunities to work at all, except possibly in times of labor shortage.

The Negro must be allowed to work out his own labor problems with the co-operation and assistance of the white man. To do this, he must be economically free, but he cannot be free as a member of labor organizations operated and controlled as they are today. All that the American Negro wants is equal opportunity for fair wages, decent living conditions and educational advantages. He asks nothing more. Given these things, the problems peculiar to him will largely fade away. Testimony is available everywhere that Negro labor in industry has not only given promise but has actually made good. Negro labor is patriotic to the core. Four hundred thousand of them were in the United States military and naval forces fighting for America in the great war. There are no anarchists nor Bolshevists among them. In the matter of industrial warfare between capital and labor the attitude of the Negro is significant. He does not have the militant ideas of the striker nor the destructive attitude of the foreign labor elemen in this country. He has the conciliatory spirit and believes that troubles between employer and employe can be settled on a basis of peaceful agreement rather than by a patched-up peace after the strife and waste of industrial warfare. He knows the power of organized capital and of organized labor, for with both of these he has had to struggle for work. This temperament of his makes a valuable contribution to the cause of co-operation and conciliation between capital and labor, the only real and permanent basis upon which economic justice can be founded. He must, therefore, keep himself free from domination, by special interests and labor groups, not only on his own account, but for the common cause of justice and fair dealing between capital and labor.

PULLMAN 'BOSS,' HEIR OF SOUTH, ATTACKS PORTER

Chicago Defender

Ball of Chicago Gets Drubbing from Petty Official of Pittsburg District

1/14/22

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 13.—Matters took a decided change for the worse in the battle which the Pullman company is waging against its porters when the assistant superintendent, Graham, of the Pittsburg district, is alleged to have brutally assaulted W. H. Ball, porter, living at 4727 Champlain avenue, Chicago. Ball will enter suit against his assailant.

Complete lack of sympathy between Pullman officials and Pullman employees has been evident for some time. The authorities are battling against what they term a sort of "freshness" on the part of the younger porters, who refuse to accept the treatment accorded porters in the old '96 days. The men are organizing for their own benefit and the company is seeking to prevent organization. Those men who are found to have aligned themselves with a protective association of their own are singled out for rough treatment, and they are either made to quit or to work like slaves.

Taken Sick on Train

Ball, prominent in Chicago church circles and one of the most respected porters on the "Pennsy" line, was taken ill en route to this city. He was in charge of the car Filmore, the conductor of which telegraphed to this city before the train arrived that the porter was in no condition to travel.

As soon as the Western Express reached here the Pennsylvania railroad medical examiner advised the platform man of the Pullman company to get a pass for the porter to be returned to his home. Instead of doing what he could for Ball, the platform man told him that he might take a deadhead to Columbus, O., and get to Chicago from there as best he could. That meant a trip of indefinite length, for the deadheads in most cases must lay over in places until it is convenient to pick them up.

Ball informed the Pullman man that he was unable to make the trip that way and asked that he be permitted to take a deadhead that was coming direct to Chicago. This request was refused. The porter then sought F. X. Kaine, the district superintendent.

Graham Stops Him

Before reaching Kaine he passed through the office of the assistant superintendent, Graham. The latter demanded of the porter his mission. Ball explained to him. Graham replied by telling him that he would have to go to Columbus as he was told. Feeling that Graham, who was recently imported to his job from the South, might not understand the situation, the sick man made an effort to convince the superintendent that he was not able to travel by way of Columbus.

At this Graham exploded, crying: "You d—— shines think you can run this company to suit yourselves, but you are a d—— liar."

Ball asked him to stop his abuse and said that he would carry his request to Kaine.

Graham repeated, "You are nothing but a d—— black shine," and pushed him into Kaine's office. Then before Ball could speak he is alleged to have continued:

"This shine refused to work and makes believe that he is sick and wants to be given a pass home."

When Graham had quieted, the porter related his side of the case to Kaine. The latter instructed him to get one of the trains for Chicago. Kaine is known to be a fair official, having once worked in the New Jersey district.

Grabs Him in Back

Ball's grips were on the floor and he stooped to gather them up before leaving the office. Graham, who had kept up his tirade of abuse, commanded him to leave the grips there. The porter refused and sought to push by Graham's arm, which was stretched across the doorway. As he did so the irate Southern superintendent is said to have pounced upon his back and to have pummeled him with his fist. The porter, grips in hand and unable to extricate himself, yelled until persons from adjoining offices came to the scene of the assault. Finally Kaine was successful in pulling off the assailant and Ball was given a pass for Chicago.

Before he left this city he consulted an attorney and made arrangements to have a suit filed against Graham. A charge will also be preferred against the Pullman company as soon as the porter has had a chance to confer with the district superintendent Powell in Chicago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEB 16

NEGRO WORKERS JOINING UNION

Pittsburgh American

Colored Men Urged to Join Shopmen's Union But Hesitate on Account of Past Hostility Manifested Toward Them

7-28-22

Many of the men out "on strike" in the Pittsburgh District are colored men. They are employes in the shops and left work with the white men. This is notably true of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. The P. & L. E. employs colored men as machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and helpers. When the strike orded was given these men came out with the white workers as did the Negro boiler makers and blacksmiths in the Glenwood shops of the B. & O.

The workers in the P. & L. E. shops at McKees Rocks were first organized into what was called the American Federation of Railway Workers, in 1918. Colored men were freely admitted but were later put out by the National President of the union, one Richardson of Chicago. This union was not a part of the American Federation of Labor. The members of the McKees Rocks local voted 400 to 58 to retain the colored men but their vote was overruled by Richardson. It is alleged that Richardson acted as a tool of the railroad interests in order to split the men into two hostile unions so that there could be no effective action. An A. F. of L. organizer appeared on the scene in 1920, but the colored men refused to attend the meetings and go into the union.

The P. & L. E. shops were closed May 13th last. They were opened on June 28th and the men asked to sign a piece-work agreement. The men say that since piece work had been voted out of the shop three different times in 1919, 1920 and 1921; they refused to sign the agreement and walked out on July 19th.

The workers demand: 1-The doing away with the piece-work system. 2—The eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The colored men are being urged to come into the A. F. of L., but are demanding that the word "white" be taken out of the union ritual and that provision be made for colored boys to serve apprenticeship in the shops.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor - 1922
Unions and Strikes
N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MAY 13. 1922

New York

State Troops Guard Brickyards Where 1,800 Negroes Strike

Eight or ten state troopers were patrolling Haverstraw yesterday guarding against violence on the part of striking brick-yard employees. There are between 1,500 and 1,800 strikers, all negroes. Employers assert that only about 200 quit work voluntarily, the others being intimidated by the first group to go out.

One negro disputed the authority of a state trooper and is under arrest with a broken arm. That is the only casualty so far. To-day is pay day at the plants and is regarded as a critical time. If the small body of troopers on duty maintains order their numbers probably will not be increased except in an emergency. Half a dozen troopers were sent from White Plains yesterday under command of Lieutenant James G. Hobert as reinforcements for those already on guard.

Trouble started Thursday. About 200 negroes, according to the employers, walked out at one brickyard, armed themselves with sticks of cord wood and visited plant after plant, ordering the workmen to join them and cudgelling those who did not. The trouble-makers are said to be recen arrivals from the south.

The strike aparently is without or ganization and leaders. No demand have been received by the employer and no one can be found to speak wit authority for the strikers. Most o them want their wages increased by dollar a day, saying that the hig prices being obtained for brick justif an increase. They are getting fro $3.50 to $4.10 a day.

Another objection voiced by some o the men is to the custom of payin by check at two brickyards.

ALBANY, May 12.—The situation a Haverstraw resulting from a strike o brickyard employes is not serious, i the opinion of Major George F. Chan dler, commandant of the state police.

Conditions similar to those at Hav erstraw prevail at most of the Hudson River brickyard towns. At Catskil and East Kingston, troopers have beer on patrol at night. The trouble in the past fortnight, according to Majo Chandler, has been due to the intimi dation of negro strikebreakers from the South by foreign workmen, who are demanding higher wages.

After a debate lasting an hour and a half, the seven negro representatives agreed to accept the 50-cent offer and to waive the demand for an extra man per shift. The four white men, however, all voted against accepting the employers' offer. The meting ended with the seven negroes promising to get the 1,200 negro strikers back at work tomorrow, and the four white men protesting that the Polish and Irish workers, in adition to several hundred negroes, would stay out on strike.

The employers made arrangements for reopening their yards tomorrow morning and asked the State police to have mounted men on guard to prevent the irreconcilables from trying to keep the negroes from going back to work.

NEGROES AGREE TO END STRIKE IN BRICKYARDS

But White Workers in Haverstraw Arbitration Conference Refuse Proposed Terms.

New York Times
5/17/22

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., May 16.—Seven negroes and four white men, representing the 1,200 negro and 600 white brickyard strikers who have been out since Thursday, sat down in conference in the United States Hotel here today with four of the brickyard owners.

The employers present at the meeting were Everett Fowler, the leading brickyard owner here and also President of the People's Bank f Haverstraw; Denton Fowler, Frank de Noynelles and George Renn. Everett Fowler was the spokesman for the employers.

The conference was arranged by Cololonel Michael J. Regan and John J. Bealin, arbitrators from the Department of Labor at Washington, who attended the meeting. The strikers' representatives presented their demands—an increase of $1 a day in wages and the addition of one extra man to each shift. At first the employers refused to make any concession, but finally agreed to pay 50 cents a day more in wages to every man in the brickyards. The emn have been averaging $3.50. The highest paid received $4.10. The lowest made $55 a month.

NEGRO STRIKERS

Pittsburgh American
5/17/22

The strike of Negro brick-yard workers at Haverstraw, New York is a very significant event. One thousand of them have quit work and the State Constabulary has been called in, as is usual where there is such a force. These men were brought from the South and promised high pay and comfortable living. They did not get the high pay nor did they get the comfortable living quarters. They were compelled to work for $3.75 a day although the price of brick has advanced $5.00 a thousand over last year's price. The men are asking for a restoration of last year's wage scale $4.75 a day.

If action of this sort—on the part of Negro workmen—should become more general, it is hard to predict just what the results would be. It might mean that they would not be so ready to go in as strike breakers. Then it might be necessary for employers to adopt new methods in labor disputes. It might mean that organized labor would take a different attitude toward Negro labor. Perhaps in time Negro workmen will resolve to cast their lot with the workers of all races and use the same tactics in dealing with the capitalists that other workers use. It is a difficult question at best but the white workers hold the key to the solution.

Prejudice keeps the colored workers out of the American Federation of Labor, but he is welcomed into the radical labor movements. Ben Fletcher, a Negro I. W. W. is now in Leavenworth. It is to the advantage of the employing class that this prejudice continue. As long as Negroes are excluded from the unions thousands of them are free to be used as strike breakers. There is a mutual hatred which the capitalist uses to his own advantage. The unions bar Negroes on account of color and the Negro in turn hates the unions because they keep him out. Therefore he turns to the employer and helps him break the strike.

Negroes have no partiality for the captain of industry as such. He knows that he only gets a chance when there is trouble with the white worker. He knows too that he is paid less wages than the white worker. Right after the war during the period of "red" hysteria there was a feeble movement toward the recognition of the Negro in industry. This was not prompted by any desire to accord him the rights of a human being but because it was thought that he was more docile and would work for less money and did not have to be promoted. It was assumed that he was less apt to emphasize his grievances and most of all if he happened to be "red" it would be of less brilliant hue than that of other races.

Now should Negroes in any considerable number become conscious of the fact that most of them are wage earners, that they are exploited to a greater extent than is any other group, that a large part of their insecurity and misery roots in economic causes, it is not unlikely that there will be new alignments on their part and a multiplying of the happening at Haverstraw.

NEGROES FILLING RANKS

Replace White Strikers in Many New York District.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
7/6/22

NEW YORK, July 5.—While railroad officials in the New York district today denied reports of union leaders that negro labor was being employed on a large scale to replace white members of the six shop crafts who struck last Saturday, they admitted that in addition to the negroes customarily used extensively in certain branches of the service, those who answer help wanted ads during the strike are given jobs if they qualify. It was asserted however, that they were being recruited in the district and not "imported" from the south as was reported at strike headquarters.

Officials of the Erie, New York Central and Central Railroad of New Jersey were among those who admitted an increase in the hiring of negroes since the inauguration of the strike.

Officials of the chief railroads in the New York district today reported the return to work of hundreds of striking shop craftsmen who walked out last Saturday. They asserted that the situation in most shops was "much improved" and that recruiting of new men to fill vacancies was going on at a rapid rate. Members of the "strike conduct" committee of the crafts declared they had kept out every man who was out Monday, and had added a few, here and there, to the ranks of the strikers.

N Y C TIMES
JULY 5, 1922

Report N. Y. C. Taking Colored Labor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—The General Strike Committee of the railway shopmen in Rochester today was notified by its pickets of the arrival of a carload of more than a hundred colored laborers at the Atlantic Avenue yards of the New York Central. No disorder attended their arrival, and Rochester officials of the road later admitted that the men had arrived but said the company was obtaining sufficient labor adequatelly to protect the public interest and was not importing objectionable labor. The men will be used for unskilled work, it was said.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

"INCALCULABLE BENEFITS" OF UNION LABOR

N. Y. CITY WALL ST. JOURNAL
OCTOBER 7, 1922

TRADE UNIONS ATTEMPT TO GIVE ASSAULTS ON STRIKEBREAKERS APPEARANCE OF RACE RIOTS

East St. Louis Bloodshed Followed Provocative Letter of Central Trades and Labor Unions—Samuel Gompers publicly Proclaimed the Economic, Rather Than the Racial, Nature of Riots That Cost 100 Lives

While organized labor usually makes a formal repudiation of the assassins it has hired or the rioters it has incited, it proceeds to defend its tools to the last ditch and even makes public apology for them after denying all affiliations. This was the attitude with respect to both McNamara and Mooney. Although there was no limit to union funds for McNamara's defense, Gompers threw him over after the conviction and excused himself on the ground that McNamara was acting as an individual and not as a representative of organized labor. But the employment of J. J. McNamara, after he had served between five and six years of his fifteen-year sentence at San Quentin, as business agent of the Indianapolis local of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, affiliated with Mr. Gompers's "one great union," in which capacity McNamara was serving as late as September, 1922, calls for another statement from the president of the American Federation of Labor.

If Gompers believed that Mooney and Billings were anarchists dissociated from the labor movement, why did he permit his organization to go on record as convinced of their innocence after all doubt of their guilt was removed? Why, above all, did he permit his organization to contribute thousands of dollars to the defense of anarchists and murderers having no connection with the labor movement?

The attitude of union labor in these two cases is cited because it corresponds nicely with the attitude of the unions following the labor riots at East St. Louis in the summer of 1917. Due mostly to union propaganda, these disturbances have gone down into history as race riots, but the racial clash was a mere incident of a labor issue. Non-union blacks were attacked and butchered by union whites. If this had been a race riot, would Samuel Gompers have felt called upon to make public apology for the butchers at Carnegie Hall?

DISORDERS OF UNION ORIGIN

The ill feeling was first engendered at East St. Louis when the Aluminum Ore Co., whose employes had struck, imported non-union negroes to take the places of the strikers.

On the night of May 28 a delegation of 600 union men marched to the city hall to appeal to the authorities to prevent the importation of any more negroes. Although the appeal was against negroes, it should be borne in mind that the appeal was made following the importation of strikebreakers, and, further, that the appeal was made by union men.

The crowd took possession of the auditorium and several of the leaders made speeches counseling that, in case the authorities took no action, resort should be had to mob rule. The Mayor promised to do everything in his power to dissuade employers from recruiting negro labor. The meeting thereupon dispersed.

Up to this time, the activities had been of a purely labor nature. The crowd, which was not yet a mob, raised no objection to negro women nor negro girls. In fact, the union men, who were then loafing, raised no objection to negro loafers. Their animosity was aroused exclusively by new importations of negro labor, because there had always been a large negro colony in the city.

CROWD BECOMES MOB

In justice to union labor, it should be admitted that its ranks were soon swelled by hoodlums of all affiliations and of no affiliations whatever, and it would not be proper to charge unionists with all the crimes that followed including assaults upon negro women, but the trouble had its origin in the economics of labor and unionists formed the nucleus of the mob.

After the Mayor had made his pusillanimous promise to the mob on the night of May 28, it dispersed, but later gathered and went to the negro quarter where rioting followed. In this disturbance about a dozen whites and forty blacks were hurt. Troops were called out and the city became quiet.

A few days before the more serious riots of July 2 and 3, the Central Trades and Labor Unions in East St. Louis sent out a letter to this effect: "The southern negro is being used to the detriment of our white citizens. The entire body of delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Unions will call upon the Mayor and City Council * * * and devise a way to get rid of a portion of those (negroes) who are already here."

Well, the way was devised, for more than a hundred persons were killed in the rioting that followed on July 2 and 3.

A grand jury on August 14 indicted 105 persons in connection with the riots and the bills included the names of politicians and police officials. In its report the grand jury said: "We believe the riots, at least the occurrences which led up to them, were deliberately plotted."

GOMPERS TO THE DEFENSE

At a meeting in Carnegie Hall on July 6, 1917, to welcome the Russian commissioners, the late Colonel Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers were among the speakers, and the late Mayor Mitchel presided. The newspapers were filled at the time with accounts of the riots and Colonel Roosevelt, who feared lest the commissioners would gain the impression that such disorders formed the major part of the country's activities, deprecated the riots in his remarks.

When Gompers arose to speak, he said: "But I want to explain a feature of the East St. Louis riots with which the general public is unacquainted. I join with you and him (Roosevelt) and with all in expressing my detestation of any brutal conduct. But I can tell you—and I wish I had brought with me a telegram received today from Victor Hollander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor—I can tell you that not only labor men but a member of the Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis warned the men engaged in hiring negroes from the south that they were to be used in undermining the conditions of the laborer in East St. Louis."

This seems to establish in the mind of the greatest figure in the union movement the union origin of the riots.

Labor - 1922
Union, Strikes, etc.

Indiana

BIG FOUR TO PROFIT BY MISTAKE OF SHOP UNIONS

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13. The Big Four railroad makes plain the fact that the company will by all means give to Race men permanent positions who are inducted into their service at the present time if they can deliver the goods. Herebefore our men were not given the opportunity for promotion as machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. But if any man as a helper shows ability for promotion, he will surely get it, says the superintendent of motive power with offices at Indianapolis.

Free transportation is given to those who are asked to report for duty. Men who pay their fare to the nearest point of the Big Four will have that fare refunded to them as soon as they are inducted into the service of the company. For a limited time only the company will furnish boarding and lodging, including the smokes.

Not only will the company give permanent positions to those who can measure up, but also the first-class rate of seventy cents per hour, with time and one-half for overtime.

At the present time there are more than five hundred Race men who have gone into the company's service recently and have no complaint whatever as to the company living up to the proposition as indicated above.

This is the one time that this company is declared to break loose from discrimination and give the Race fair play.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
PEL 16

Kansas.

Labor—1922.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

AWARDED DAMAGES

Montgomery Advertiser

Suit Under Kansas "Mob" Law Results in $900 Verdict

12/23/22

(Associated Press)

WINFIELD, KANSAS, Dec. 22.—James Haggard, who brought suit recently against Arkansas City under the Kansas "mob" law, was awarded damages of $900 by a jury in court here late today. Haggard asked for damages of $55,050, alleging he was "beaten up" by alleged strikers during the recent railroad strike at Arkansas City.

SUES UNDER "MOB" LAW

Commercial Appeal

12/23/22

WINFIELD, Kan., Dec. 22.—James Haggard, who brought suit recently against Arkansas City under the Kansas "mob" law, was awarded damages of $900 by a jury in court here late today. Haggard asked for damages of $55,050, alleging he was "beaten up" by alleged strikers during the recent railroad strike at Arkansas City.

Kentucky.

Labor—1922

Unions, Strikes, etc.

COLORED MINERS

Louisville Herald

Meet Operators at Seelbach Hotel; Try To Reach Scale Agreement.

12-24-22

A unique conference was held in Louisville this week about which the public knew little. There was a meeting of Colored miners and white operators of West Kentucky Coal Mines. They were trying to reach a fair scale of wages and settling other matters.

The meeting was held at the Seelbach Hotel.

There are 14,000 miners in Western Kentucky, about half of whom are Colored. The miners were represented by five Colored men chosen out of that 14,000 by popular vote. They are W. C. Hopgood, Henderson County; J. L. Dunlap, Hopkins; Dennis Young, Muhlenberg; S. J. Watson, Madisonville, and S. C. Smith, Drakesboro. As the News went to press before the meeting was over the result is not known. But Mr. Watson expressed the thought the miners' proposition would be met.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET. 16

Labor—1922. Louisiana.

Unions and Strikes

Black Men Foil Strikers In New Orleans

Chicago Defender 7-15-22

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Three black men employed in the Illinois Central shops at Harrahan were fired upon last evening as they were on their way home from work. A crowd of twenty whites fired upon the men because of the fact they were not in sympathy with the strike. It is said that the black men had attempted to gain membership in the union but were refused because of their color and when the strike was called by the heads of the Union they refused to quit work. When fired upon the black men fell upon the ground as if shot and pulling out their revolvers fired point blank into the crowd, injuring several seriously. Policemen hurried to the scene and disarmed the black men after they were assured that they would receive adequate protection. Policemen state that over twenty-five shots were fired.

Federal Court Takes Hand

Judge Foster, in United States District Court, today granted an injunction to the Trans-Mississippi Terminal Railroad Company enjoining striking railway employes and other persons from interfering with the operation of that road. It specifically prohibits the intimidation of present and new employes of the company.

The road is owned jointly by the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads.

While the Trans-Mississippi Terminal is the first of the railroads here to file application for federal aid in preventing interference with the operation, announcement was made today that all other railway lines in New Orleans are preparing to take similar action.

Stevens was set upon and was being roughly handled when police rescued him.

White Man Is Killed And 2 Negroes Beaten

Louisville Post 8-3-22

Associated Press Report.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—One white man was killed and two negro railroad employes were badly beaten as a result of a fight between one of the negroes and a crowd of white men in Algiers, a New Orleans suburb, late Wednesday. John Mercier, night foreman of an Algiers iron works firm, was the victim of a stray bullet fired by Joseph Stevens, negro cook at the Southern Pacific railroad shops, after the latter had been attacked by a crowd of men at Algiers ferry landing. Mercier was on his way to work and did not participate in the clash.

Stevens was arrested and booked at police headquarters on a charge of murder.

Another negro cook accompanying

Labor - 1922

Maryland

Unions and Strikes.

COMMON LABORERS URGED TO ORGANIZE

Baltimore

President of Local Number 644 Says 30c An Hour Wage Too Little

6-19-22

Efforts to unionize the working colored men of the city are being made by the International Hod-carriers and Common Laborers Union, Local No 644.

A meeting was held at 1604 Etting street on Monday of last week and another at 307 N. Gilmor street last Monday night.

Frank Wilson, president of the union, and Harry Eichelberger, white the international organizer, were among the speakers.

"President Wilson, in speaking of the necessity of organization, said: "Colored men should be keenly alive to the necessity of organization. We are striving to bring all together for a living standard of wages. Pay of 25 or 30 cents an hour will not do, and we must stand firmly for a uniform standard of hours and wages. Unionism can be made to mean much for the race, as organized labor will be back of our efforts to bring about unity of purpose and action."

RACE CARPENTERS URGED TO ORGANIZE

afro-American

A. F. Of L. Strike Leader Was Speaker At Lafayette Hall Sunday Afternoon

Baltimore Md.

CONTRASTS WAGE SCALES

6-7-22

Unorganized Labor Gets 30 Cents Hour; Organized Dock Workers 60 Cents

A city-wide movement to enroll all common laborers into the ranks of organized labor was set forth in a meeting called by Frank Wilson, President of the General Laborers Union and organizer for the American Federation of Labor at Lafayette Hall Sunday.

"Out of this movement," said C. H. Rollman, one of the speakers at this meeting and who as business agent of the Carpenters Union is conducting the strike involving nearly three thousand carpenters, "we hope to evolve an organization that will include every colored carpenter and builder in the city."

The principal speaker was Harry Ichelberger of the American Federation of Labor. He laid special stress of the impending crisis now facing the working men of this country and the need of every group considering this their common struggle.

now range fro n 25 cents to 30

The wages of common laborers cents per hour among colored men wage was contrasted with that of of the unorganized groups. This the 800 organized colored longshoremen whose day wage is 65 cents per hour and who receive $1.00 per hour for night work under union contracts. It was pointed out that they would be working for the same wage as other common laborers were it not for the fact that they are organized.

Another group of organized colored men getting union wages are the Wharf and Dock Builders. These men receive the same pay as white men because they are organized.

A similar meeting will be held at Lafayette Hall on July 16th at 3 P. M.

Labor Federation In Membership Drive

W. W. Cordell Here To Aid Unions In Biggest Campaign for Organized Colored Workers

Baltimore, Md.

MEMBERSHIP NOW 3,250

6-24-22

Carpenters, Taxi Men, Printers and Others Are Urged To Join

If the tone and spirit of the labor meeting held last Sunday at Liberty Hall on Pennsylvania avenue at which half a dozen colored and white labor leaders, including R. H. Cordell, one of the foremost Colored national organizers of the American Federation of Labor, spoke, there will be a city-wide fight to clear the way for the complete organization of colored workers of the city, and Senator Joseph I. France will get the bulk of the workingmen's vote in the approaching primary.

Not only this; but the record and attitude of every other candidate of the future will be carefully scrutinized as to their stand on matters touching the interest of organized labor.

The meeting was called under the auspices of the International Hod Carriers and Common Labors local No. 1644, and speakers from other colored locals as well as the National council spoke and took part in the meeting. This organization numbers about 250 members.

There are at present four colored locals in Baltimore affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and four independent labor organizations with a combined membership of 3250. These organizations are The Railroad Men's Association which is under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railway clerks, The Longshoremen's Association, The International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Association and the Colored Musicians Local, all of the American Federation group. The independent organizations are The Consolidated Hod Carriers No. 1 The International Building Laborers Protective Association No. 3 The International Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers Association No. 124 and the United Hod Carriers of America.

It is the hope and aim of the organizer of the American Federation of Labor to bring about a consolidation of the last group with the former which will create an organized neucleus of about 3250 members under the banner of the American Federation. It is estimated that there are 30,000 colored workers in trades and crafts now open to colored members or units and Mr. Cordell, who has done extensive organization work in a number of the larger cities will spend a number of weeks here getting this work under way.

Want Taxi Men To Unionize

Referring to last week's article in the AFRO in which it was pointed out that the attitude of a number of white crafts had been shortsighted in their Negro policy Mr. C. H. Winston, President of the white union of Taxi drivers said that he had made an effort to reach colored taxi men and that he was hopeful that they would organize in the near future. It was also stated that he Baltimore Typothethea had some time ago made an effort to organize colored members of their craft without results. The representatives of the carpenters and the bricklayers unions have made it plain that they want the Negro groups to enter the Federation.

William Carter, President of the Colored Railway Men's Association, told in an interesting way how their union had gained consessions and wages that even some of the white men did not have through their organization.

James L. Rodier, white, President of the One Hundred Per Cent Club spoke at length on the advantages that would come to both whites and colored people through a united organized fight for a more equitable distribution of the product of labor.

90 Cents Hour Not Too Much

He said, "This is a common human fight in which the working men of all races must unite to free themselves from the slavery of wage oppression. They say that 90 cents per hour is too much to pay men, but ask them how much they figure in their contracts for themselves? If the wealth created by working men were fairly divided through fair wages there would be enough to provide decent living for every family, white and colored.

"We have not yet reached the place where human justice can be depended upon to render under Caesar that whichis Caesar's. White labor has had to fight for the little progress it has made and the Colored man must do the same.

"When you were emancipated from chattel slavery, you entered another form of slavery hardly less cruel. You got rid of the lash but in common with your brothers in toil you had placed upon you a condition that limits your posterity by unreasonable living conditions for the masses; a condition that destroys human life by denying it the necessities of sustenance, and a condition that gives you in a national constitutional amendment the right to enjoy that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which it denies by withholding from you the wealth that you help to create.

"I ask in the phrase of Bryan, How long will they be able to press down upon our heads this golden crown of thorns; how long will we let them crucify us on a cross of Gold? If you love and revere the women of your race you will see to it they are set free to perform the duties without which your race you will see to it that they are set free to perform the duties without which your race is doomed. That they will not have to sacrifice motherhood to shoulder the yoke of keeping the family going."

Rev. J. R. L. Diggs, made some pointed remarks urging the men to join the union and see that others do.

Mr. Cordell made the closing address, reviewing the advantages that had come in some cities where the colored men were thoroughly organized. He contrasted the price of 70 cents per hour which all hod carriers were getting in Kansas City to the local price for this labor. "What is the matter with Baltimore?" he asked.

Another feature of the meeting was the criticism aimed at Mayor Broening for lowering the price of common labor to 30 cents per hour during the period of greatest unemployment. This was said to have been a big factor in bringing down the general wages among laborers.

It was also urged that men forget parties and vote for men whose labor attitude and record showed them to be fair to organized labor. Men must free themselves from party slavery if their votes are to have influence, it was said.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor - 1922
Unions and Strikes

Massachusetts

GOMPERS QUERIED.

Boston Mass Guardian

COLORED LABOR UNION DELEGATE ASKS HIM ABOUT COLOR LINE IN THE RAILROAD UNION —LABOR CHIEFTAIN DODGES THEN REFERS TO COLORED MEN HAVING FORMED A SEPARATE UNION OF THEIR OWN.

4/29/22

On Monday, April 17, Mr. Samuel I. Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. spoke before the Boston C. L. U. He touched on the vital topics of the day, covering the entire labor situation. He was then open for questions from the floor. Mr. Robert Isaacs, an energetic union man of Color, who is a delegate to the Boston C. L. U., took the floor and after perfacing his question with complimentary remarks to the "Labor Chieftain," asked, "Why a man of Color cannot obtain membership in a A. F. of L. railroad union when he can enter a local in any other craft in the northern states. Mr. Gompers, taken off his feet by the bluntness of the question, said after puffing at his cigar, "We have not reached a state of perfection for if that was so we would cease to progress, but the man of Color today has advantages in the labor field that were not accorded him 10, 20 or 30 years ago, and much of the trouble lies with your Colored leaders and educators who ill advise their people not to join associations with the white man because he doesn't want you. This advice he said had done much harm and as a result there are Colored railway men's unions. Mr. Isaac then said what the Colored man of today has achieved he has won by merit and because his white brother could not keep him from attaining it and that he was entitled to much more.

Mr. Isaacs intends discussing the matter at the State Branch Convention next August, where he will be able to talk on the matter for at least 15 minutes.

COLORED WORKER BEAT BY BOSTON STRIKERS

Guardian 8-19-22

Samuel Dyer, Car Cleaner, One of Those Assaulted At Dover Street Bridge — Fought Back Hard.

Boston, Mass.

In direct contravention of a federal injunction issued yesterday by Judge Edwin S. Thomas in United States court at Norwalk, Ct, enjoining striking shopmen of the New Haven railroad from intimidating or interfering with employes thoughout the system, between 500 and 600 local strikers and sympathizers late yesterday afternoon marched from the union headquarters at 995 Washington street to the Dover street bridge, overlooking the shops and yards of the New Haven, and staged a hostile demonstration against the men at work.

Strikers' Leaders Arrested—Also Colored Worker

Robert Henderson, secretary of the New Haven shop crafts union, was arrested with James P. McNamara, another official of the strikers' union, while the demonstration was at its height and after several employes of the company had been molested by the crowd as they left work. In addition, warrants were issued late last night for three other men who took a principal part in the affray and whose arrests are hourly expected.

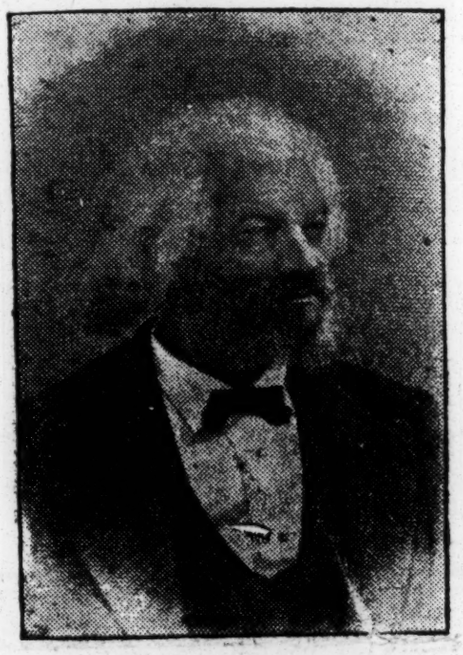
Samuel Dyer Beaten Up

Samuel Dyer, Colored, of 7 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury, a car cleaner employed in the Dover street yards, was badly beaten in the melee as he came up on the bridge, and was technically placed under arrest with Henderson and McNamara. All three were booked at station 6, South Boston, on a charge of mutual assault and were later released in bail of $100 each for appearance in South Boston court this morning.

The arrests were made by Capt. Joseph M. Kelly and members of the New Haven railroad police, assisted by city patrolmen ho were on duty in the vicinity of the yards and who afterward succeeded indispersing the crowd.

Most of the strike-breakers evaded the mob by walking up the tracks and then out, whereby such danger can be avoided hereafter.

Capt. Kelly of the railroad police, called his men together and they dashed into the crowd surrounding Dyer and at once arrested the alleged ringleaders of the assault. While the excitement was at its height the railroad police were reinforced by a squad of city policemen and the possibilities of a serious riot were dispelled as the crowd was gradually dispersed.



FREDERICK DOUGLESS

Whose Home was Dedicated as a race shrine at Anacosia, D. C., August 12, 1922 by Nat't. Asso. of Colored Women's Clubs.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
RETURN 16

Labor — 1922.

Mississippi.

Unions and Strikes.

Shoot Brakeman Off Mississippi Train in Dark

Chicago Defender

Philipp, Miss., June 30.—Will Winder, brakeman, was mysteriously shot and killed here while the freight train he was working on was stopping at a siding. He was shot, apparently, at close range, with a shotgun. 7-8-22

An invstigation held here by the white authorities failed to solve the case. The dead brakeman lived in Memphis, and left there on the Y. & M. V. freight train Friday evening. The killing occurred at about 10 o'clock at night.

Following the investigation of the case by local authorities, railroad officials planned a further probe. They announce it as their belief that Winder only suffered the fate of a number of men of his Race who have been slain or subjected to terrorization by white workers on the railroads down here. Early last year the hidden campaign began and one man after another has been shot from the trains. One reason given for this bloody vengeance of the whites is that the Race men had become entrenched in the good jobs before it became necessary for the whites to go to work. Finding that Race men had the jobs they wanted, the whites immediately began to try forcing them out. Two score men are said to have been killed thus far.

Jail First Man Trying to End Train Killings

Chicago Defender

Tutwiler, Miss., July 21.—Joseph Miller (Flip) Baker (white), charged with shooting to death Will Winder, Y. & M. V. brakeman, June 16, is in jail, having been brought from Memphis by Deputy Sheriff J. E. Sumral, who went first to Jackson, Miss., for requisition papers and thence to Nashville for Tennessee extradition authority. 7-22-22

Baker was arrested in Memphis and asserted his willingness to return without requisition papers, at the same time declaring his innocence of the crime with which he is charged. He was lodged in jail at Sumner, Miss., to await the action of the grand jury at the September term of court.

Baker's arrest is the first on record that the white Southern authorities have made in connection with the more than two score murders that have occurred on railroads in the South as the result of the envy of white workmen toward Race men and their organizations. Throughout this state it has meant a man's life to be courageous enough to do his duty on the job he may have held for years.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor — 1922.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Missouri.

NEGRO DELEGATE TO LABOR FEDERATION

St. Louis Argus Mo.

Special to the Argus.

HANNIBAL Mo. May 25.—The Missouri State Federation of Labor has been in session here ever since Monday.

5/26/22

There is a large delegation in attendance Of that number, only one colored delegate answered the roll call. E. A. McKinney, a Postal Clerk of St. Louis is the man. Mr. McKinney has been the recipient of many courtesies while here.

NEGROES QUIT WORK,

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

7-8-22

Imports From Memphis and Birmingham Claim They Were Deceived.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 7.—Officers who accompanied Police Chief D. C. Welch to the Frisco Railroad shops here last night, when several imported negroes from southern cities were escorted from the company's property by the police, said today they were notified by strikers that the negroes were being held there against their will and that they went to investigate. Chief Welch asked the negroes if they wished to continue working and a number of them replied that they did not. They then were taken off the Frisco's property. The negroes are being fed by the strikers.

A number of the negroes this afternoon denied that the strikers had threatened to lynch them and had frightened them from their work. They said they quit work when they discovered that they were being used to replace strikers, since they had been told that they were to be used in turning in concrete and shoveling chatt when sent here from Memphis and Birmingham..

There was no sign of violence here today among the strikers and Springfield was not disturbed over the situation.

GROES LEAVE JOBS WHEN TOLD OF STRIKE

Montgomery Advertiser

7-7-22

Twenty-Eight of Hundred Men Sent From Memphis to Missouri City, Quit Work

(Associated Press)

SPRINGFIELD, MO. July 6—Twenty-eight of the approximately 100 negroes sent here by a Memphis, Tenn., employment agency to take the place of Frisco firemen and oilers who are out on a strike, left their jobs today after being informed that they were working where a strike existed. The negroes claimed that they were informed at Memphis that they were being sent here to do construction work on a school building. They also claimed that they were brought here under armed guard in box cars.

After the negroes walkel out they met with the strikers and explained that they had no intention of serving as strike breakers. There was no violence, the strikers raised a purse to assist the negroes in obtaining food.

J. E. Hitchison, general manager of the Frisco, left today for Thayer, Mo. He was accompanied by a number of clerks from the general ofices here, who will be used to replace firemen and oilers who are out at Thayer.

Union leaders here today said the strike was 100 per cent effective and that the men were not returning to work.

REEL 16

Labor – 1922
Unions and Strikes

Illinois (A

POSSE KILLS GREEK AFTER FATAL AFFRAY

7/30/22

Shooting of Illinois Sheriff and Two Deputies Blamed on Labor Agitators.

New York Times

RUSHVILLE, Ill., April 29 (Associated Press).—A verdict of "death by unknown causes" was returned today by a coroner's jury investigating the killing of Sheriff Edward Lashbrook and two deputies in a gunfight with Greek railroad laborers at Frederick last night. State's Attorney Morning announced today that he was turning his investigation of the shooting, for which twenty-nine Greek laborers are held at Beardstown, to agitators among the Greek workmen.

"The men were barricaded in box cars, where they had been driven by attacks of labor agitators and goaded to the point of fury, and they misunderstood the motives of the Sheriff and his force," he said.

"Trouble began soon after the section gang came here," Morning said. "Agitators in Fredericks and recruits of the same sort from Browning, five miles up the river, gathered about the box cars housing the Greek workers and sent them an ultimatum to quit their jobs or suffer the consequences. That gave rise to shootings which continued for three nights.

"When Sheriff Lashbrook and his three deputies went to the Greeks last night it was to protect them. Deputy Neff had had a conference with the ringleaders and had told them they came as officers of the peace. As Neff drew away from the cars containing the Greeks and started with the three other men down the track two shots rang out. It seemed it was a prearranged signal. Immediately a volley of thirty guns or more flashed out. Streaks of fire came from every one of the cars containing barricaded Greeks.

BEARSTOWN, Ill., April 29.—Nearly 1,000 men gathered near a waiting train on the Burlington Railroad this afternoon when it was learned that the twenty-nine Greeks held after the shooting were to be removed. The train crew, co-operating with the Sheriff, took their train to a distant point and the men followed. Suddenly the tran shot back, picked up the prisoners from armored motor cars and was gone before the pursuers came near.

An unidentified Geek was shot and killed early in the day by a posse which was seeking to arrest four or five men wanted in connection with the killing of the officers.

The Greek maintenance of way workers who three weeks ago, when flood water was at its highest here, were ordered out of Beardstown were charged with nightly trouble-making at Frederick, where they were taken by the railroad this week to repair tracks damaged by the flood. After the shooting the Greeks boarded a passenger train, and when it reached Beardstown they jumped into the arms of Chief of Police Patterson and four of his policemen. All but four made a wild scurry to escape. They plunged waist deep into the water which for weeks has made Beardstown's streets impassable except to boots and boats. The four were captured and taken waist deep in water to jail.

Guards about the jail were doubled and then quadrupled, as violence, it was feared, might follow when Beardstown citizens learned the prisoners were the maintenance of way workers.

FIREMEN'S FATE TO BE TESTED IN BOARD DECISION

Men Fight to Blot Out the Discriminatory Clause in New Railroad Contract

Chicago Defender

7/22/22

Extensive preparations have been made in order to break into the rules hearing for locomotive firemen which will begin before the United States Railroad Labor board on May 9 and to wipe out discriminatory clauses in the new contracts when issued by the board.

Until now the representatives of locomotive firemen for our Race have not been able to get into contract conferences and as a result the white brotherhoods have gradually reduced the number of jobs open to men of our Race by what is known as percentage contracts.

The chief harm done under these contracts has arisen from their improper application under the seniority rules governing the assignment of runs to Colored and white firemen. The Mobile & Ohio railroad will be cited to the board as a key case, following the recent trip of R. L. Mays to the South for the purpose of collecting data to support the position of our men of this class of railroad service.

E. F. Roberts of Birmingham will be summoned to Chicago to act as special observer and firemen's representative before the labor board. Chicago sleeping and dining car men of the Railway Men's International association are raising a fund to defray Mr. Robert's expenses while in the city.

Aaron Bell of Jackson, Tenn., will be summoned later as a special witness along with men representing different roads on which men of our group are employed and where unfair rules are in force. The importance of the case is signalized in the fact that men of our Race earn over $5,000,000 a year as locomotive firemen.

THE BUTCHERING OF WHITE MEN.

Richmond Planet

7/1/22

The massacre of non-union miners at Herrin, Illinois, Thursday, June 22nd is without a parallel in the history of the country, so far as white folks are concerned. Colored people in the Southland have been subjected to this kind of inhuman treatment, but it is the white folks turn now. It is useless to charge it to "moon-shine" liquor. Men without the bestial, inhuman instincts will not commit such heinous crimes, even when under the influence of liquor.

The apologies for these murders are endeavoring to justify the crime with first one excuse and then another. Under our form of government, men, who had religious scruples about the war were incarcerated in the Federal prisons, while murderers and assassins are permitted to roam at large. The officials of the State of Illinois virtually admit their helplessness in this case as the men, who hold the country offices are shielding the men guilty of the crime.

The verdict of the coroner's jury is caution because they fear the resentment of labor at the polls. It there were any ground for this fear, admission of it would be disgraceful and cowardly. There is however, no ground whatsoever for any such apprehension. All organized labor worthy of the name must reprobate the crime at Herrin and will join in the demand for the establishment of the facts

THE MINE WAR AT HERRIN, ILL.

Pittsburg America

Small Number of Negro Miners in Town Strongly Favorable to United Mine Workers

7-7-22

(Federated Press)

HERRIN, Ill., July 7.—Most of the population of the southern Illinois coal district are union miners who live in towns, and small farmers who at times work in some capacity in the coal industry. Southern Illinois is dotted with mines, small and large, strip mines and shaft mines. Storekeepers and the professional classes are small in number.

Most of the population is white native-born and of the Kentuckian type, which is a strong fighting element. Italians come next in numbers, then a liberal sprinkling of Negroes, some Hungarians, a few of Slavic origin, and some Finns. Of the native element, including the Negroes, it cannot be said that they are tinged with any revolutionary principles. From a trade union measurement, however, they are strongly and unanimously for unionism as they understand it.

The abusivt attitude of the mine guards together with the killing of two union miners aroused more bitter feeling than anything else. The Italians and other foreign elements, on the other hand, ore more revolutionary.

The Southern Illinois Coal Co. is a corporation extensivtly engaged in what is called strip mining, an operation in which coal lying near the surface is uncovered by steam shovels which pile the dirt to one side in large mounds. After the vein of coal is bared it is then loaded on cars by another steam shovel. When the vein is cleaned up the excavation resulting from the removal of earth and coal is then filled in again with dirt taken from the next strip. This method means huge profits when shaft mines are closed and the demand for fuel is great.

At the property where the battle occurred a steam shovel loaded a 50-ton railroad car in six minutes. Another and large shovel was uncovering the ven at the rate of 120 yards an hour. Vast quantities of coal had been uncovered.

But what was once tht largest and most expensive equipment ever assembled on a strip mine is now a ruin and beyond all repair. What were once eating and sleeping cars for the men and guards are now a mass of twisted iron. Loaded coal cars are burning alongside of a ditch full of water, and apparently none of the hundreds that idle around the works care enough to put the fires out. Four dinky engines are forever out of commission; only embers mark the sites where houses of various kinds stood before.

The trouble here came because the company tried to ship coal in violation of an agreement.

Strip mines were permitted by the unions to proceed with the removing of dirt from the coal vein. But outside of piling up some coal for local consumption none was to be loaded on cars for industrial purposes. With all companies operating strip mines an agreement was entered into on this basis.

The local company had agreed to these conditions and from the beginning of the strike until a few weeks before the battle, union miners were engaged by the company to uncover the coal. Suddenly the union miners were asked to work at mining the coal and loading it on railroad cars for shipment. This they refused to do. They were discharged and several days later strikebreakers arrived from Chicago and other points and the actual work of loading the coad began.

With the discharge of the union miners, W. J. Lester, president of the company, announced that his company would no longer recognize the agreement with the union covering the operation of strip mines.

Putting the mine on a strikebreaking basis necessitated placing guards around the property. These guards, furnished by a Chicago strikebreaking agency and heavily armed, posted themselves on nearby roads and closed all traffic even to the farmers who lived in the vicinity, making necessary a wide detour over bad raods. Women were insulted and menanced, thus creating a situation extremely provocative which the entire community resented to a man. It is said by many persons in the trouble zone that the killings would never have occurred but for the fatal shooting of two union miners on the preceding day.

Listening to discussions carried on by many groups in the streets and hotels here, and by both business men and workers, I have yet to meet any who has assumed a boastful attitude toward the affair. It is untrue, as reported in the Chicoga and St. Louis papers, that the population reguards the matter exultantly.

General opinion is that innocent workers ignorant of the situation were trapped into paying the penalty, while those who were higher up sat safe at distant points ready to reap the profits if the plan of breaking the strike worked.

True, the gunmen element were not of the innocent kind. To them tthe game was an old one and a game at which continual success had made them certain of still further success. They tackled the wrong community and they lost.

TOWNSMEN DESCRIBE GOOD DEEDS AND BAD IN HERRIN MASSACRE

Miner Carried Water to One; Others Denied It.

COAL STILL IS BURNING

Cars Set on Fire by the Union Army.

Commercial Appeal

NIGHT BATTLE DESCRIBED

Memphis Tenn.

Engineer Says Besiegers Used Military Tactics—Airplane Circled Field—Nearly All the Victims Were Shot Many Times—Some Were War Veterans.

7-16-22

BY THOREAU CRONYN.

(Special Dispatch to The Commercial Appeal.)

HERRIN, Ill., July 14.—What really happened hereabouts on June 21 and 22, from first to last? Who is responsible for the massacre of the strip miners? What evidence of guilt is there? An attempt to answer these questions will be made in these dispatches.

There has been nothing like it in American history. Old timers here concede that. One of them mentioned the Custer massacre.

"But Custer and his men," he said, "were killed in a fight. They did not surrender to the Indians, but kept on shooting until they died. And those who killed them were not white men but savages.

"In the mob here in Williamson County all, except a handful of negroes, were white men, and most of them native born, from generations of American stock. There are many foreigners at the mines and some of them were in the mob, but dont' go blaming the foreigners. Some of our own boys from Marion and Herrin were in it. We believe the leaders were ruffians from the wilder camps such as Christopher and Zeigler, but the thing occurred here within a few miles of our own homes, and we can't dodge the fact."

Nothing like it, yet the miners' massacre somehow slipped slipped easily out of the news. The Ward case in Westchester County, New York, kept the front page for a month, one obscure youth dead. In less than 10 days the murders near Herrin appeared to have been forgotten; 21 dead; one of them was a captain in the A. E. F., another is proved by papers in his bullet punctured coat to have fought through the American offensive at Chateau-Thierry and Meuse-Argonne; honorably discharged after 18 months of service described in his certificate of discharge as "excellent." The greater part of the Williamson County public would like to have the massacre stay forgotten, but it cannot be.

Kindness and Cruelty.

The good people of Herrin accused the press of exaggeration. The writer made a special effort to check this. The points offered are: First, that undue prominence has been given to the city of Herrin; second, that there were acts of kindness as well as of cruelty; third, that the survivors taken to Dr. J. T. Black's Hospital in Herrin were never in danger thereafter; fourth, that outside newspapers with stories of the massacre were not taboo; fifth, that a meeting of the Lions, a fraternal organization, in a hall opposite the hospital, a few nights after the slaughter, was in no sense a jubilee meeting; sixth, that the stories of mutilation were overdone.

The facts are bad enough without adornment, and anything that can be said in favor of the community should be said. The correspondent cheerfully notes:

First—The strip mine assaulted by armed union miners on June 21, is not in Herrin, but in the township of West Marion. The march of the mob surrounded defenders of the mine, after their surrender, was toward Herrin. The woods in which the mob did most of its butchery are in Herrin township. The cemetery near which six escaped stragglers were roped together and shot is the Herrin cemetery. District headquarters of the United Mine Workers is in Herrin.

For the rest, Herrin has the best hotel in Southern Illinois, is the largest city in Williamson County and has the best telegraphic facilities. For these reasons most of the stories were sent from Herrin, although Marion, nine miles away, is the county seat and the strip mine is almost exactly half way between the two cities.

Second—There were acts of kindness. One survivor told the writer that when he lay in the brush with bullet holes in his back and left leg and a knife wound in the neck he asked, as the weather was hot and he had no food or drink for 24 hours, for water.

Drink of Water Denied Him.

He says the guard who stood over him replied: "Water, hell! You won't need no water where you're going."

On the other hand, another survivor picked up elsewhere said that a miner went to a farm house for a pail of water and passed it from lip to lip among the wounded prisoners. There are also sworn stories of survivors who were helped to escape by men and women of the region, and some of these merciful folks were union miners, the publication of whose names, these survivors say, would mean their death.

Third—There was some talk of "no letting those scabs" leave the hospital alive, but it was discouraged by union officers, and Mayor Pace of Herrin (who is a traveling auditor of the union) personally escorted some of the wounded to the railroad station when they left for Chicago. All except four of the surviving wounded have been taken away unmolested.

Fourth—So many persons in Herrin have told the writer they had no trouble in buying the "city papers" with stories of the massacre that the charge of general suppression is not sustained.

Fifth—The Lions arranged their meeting long before the flareup at the mine. They had merely a social evening and sent delicacies across the street to the wounded in the hospital.

Sixth—Accounts of mutilation with knives were somewhat exaggerated. According to undertakers who took care of the bodies and others who saw them, the throats of two men had been cut. A third man thus knifed is still in the hospital. The lower part of the face of one of the victims was blown off with a shotgun. A man was shot in the groin but the bullet apparently entered his body at the spine.

Were Shot Many Times.

Nearly all the dead had been shot many times. An undertaker is ready to swear that C. K. McDowell, mine superintendent, who was clubbed to death with a pistol, was shot only four times, although there was evidence of 11 bullet wounds in addition to the cranial fractures caused by the beating.

The complaints of Herrin people having thus been noted and satisfaction having been given we may proceed to the massacre itself. Nearly everybody in the region knew the mine was to be attacked and "the scabs cleaned out." If they resisted, the fight was to go on until they gave up. There is no obtainable proof that killing after surrender was premeditated. Most of the outside investigators believe, on the contrary, that the intention was to march the captives to Herrin, kick them aboard a train and jeer them out of the county. One story is that 25 union miners who were ex-service men and knew the rules of warfare had been picked to receive the surrender and guard the marchers.

The mine, as has been said, is halfway between Herrin and Marion about four and one-half miles from either city. Evidence of what happened there is still to be seen. Two carloads of coal, fired by the union army after the fall of the citadel, are still burning. The upper deck of the enormous steam shovel used for stripping the surface away from the vein of coal reminds one of a wornout battleship converted into a target for the gunners of the Atlantic fleet. It is a jumble of twisted and broken steel.

Dynamite's Work Effective.

Dynamite did that. Dynamite wrecked the big steam shovel, the smaller one which scooped up the coal and dropped it into the railroad cars, the power house, the reservoir dam, the machine shop, the storehouse, the office, the supply cars, a bunk car and one car loaded with coal.

The office where McDowell, the one-eyed superintendent spent June 21 and part of the night trying by telephone to bring troops to the relief of the garrison—troops which he thought had been promised, but which were not mobilized until hours after McDowell and his men died—this office is now only a concrete foundation filled with scrap iron.

Of the string of bunk cars where the men slept and ate only rusting wheels and rods and a strip of ashes remain. When the correspondent visited the mine two miners and their wives, who had come in a Ford with lunch baskets, were inspecting the ruined steam shovel. Silent, inscrutable, underfed beings, these miners might have been in the mob of dynamiters and murderers. Almost anybody you meet in these parts might have been in the mob, but to hear the natives talk—when they do talk—it would appear that everybody stayed at home on that day and missed the excitement.

Down the road toward Herrin about two and a half miles there is a woodland. Its oak trees might do for a picnic grove, except that the underbrush has felt no chastening hand. About 300 yards from the road, along a winding path briery with ripening blackberries, one comes to a spot where the trees are not so thick. A four strand barbed wire fence, the top strand about four feet high, cuts across the path, for this part of the woods is part of a cow pasture.

Aftermath of Massacre.

From the barbs hang two strips of blue serge cloth, an old brown cap, two black stockings. Near the fence a once white handkerchief has been wadded into the mud by a heavy heel. Torn bits of cloth are to be seen among the leaves. Leaning against an exposed root of an oak is an old shoe. One side of each tree at this spot, is scarred with the marks of many bullets and buckshot. Souvenir hunters have cut some of them out with their knives.

It was at this fence that the sorry procession of the morning of June 22 halted. The forty-seven captives (McDowell had been killed earlier and left at the roadside) were lined up about fifteen feet from the fence. The union miners formed a semicircle back of them. Rifles and shotguns were raised. "Now run, you ——— scabs," ordered the miners' leader. They ran—into the barbed wire fence, with the guns popping behind them. That afternoon eight dead men were collected from the fence and the clearing, four from George Harrison's woods, half a mile away, where one body was found hanging; three from the roadside near the Herrin cemetery—three of six fugitives who when captured and rounded up were roped together, so that when the executioners began their work the man who fell first carried the others down with him and the rest of the shooting was into prostrate bodies.

The correspondent, visiting the "Power house woods" and the barbed wire fence, had the woods to himself, except that over near the swamp where some of the hunted men found hiding places, a brown thrush was singing.

Now, let's get back to the mine and learn just how the trouble started and how it went forward. The correspondents has had access to sworn statements of survivors, whose names have not been mentioned before and who give complete stories, instead of the fragments heretofore obtainable. Needless to say, these statements were obtained far away from Williamson County and not from any man now in the hospital at Herrin.

First, there is Robert Tracy, of Chicago, formerly a fireman on the New York Central, Santa Fe and Illinois Central railroads, in the naval transport service during sixteen months of the war, 31 years old, married, two children. He ran a locomotive in the mine.

Dynamite on Engine.

Tracy was sent to the mine on June 13 by the George T. Bertrand Employment Agency, 561 West Madison Street, Chicago. He admits he knew it was a "strike job," but says they told him the men would be well guarded and would have no trouble. As soon as he got to the mine he saw guards with rifles and found there were "twenty-five or thirty guards" divided into day and night shifts. Tracy got a shock at once, for in the smoke box of his engine he found ten or twelve sticks of dynamite and two cans of blasting powder.

"If I had fired the engine I'd have been blown into a million pieces, I guess," Tracy says.

The mine had been shot down since April 1, when the union men everywhere went on strike, but William J. Lester, president of the Illinois Coal Company, owner of the mine, had decided to brave the union and reopen it, and, according to Tracy, the first coal was loaded on June 15. He saw 25 or 30 men in automobiles on the public road near the mine and heard them "hollering," but couldn't make out what they said. They were the strikers' pickets. On Tuesday, June 20, says Tracy, an attack was rumored and McDowell put him on night guard with a rifle. The next day, June 21, he and his locomotive were hauling cars out of the pit toward a spur of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, when bullets began whistling through his cab.

"They came," says Tracy, "from some fellows across the field about 200 yards off company property to the southwest."

He says this was the first shooting he saw. The union miners insist that the mine guards fired first.

"I opened the throttle, lay down beside the boiler with my fireman Otis Lawrence, and went over the hill toward the office, blowing short blasts of the whistle," Tracy says.

By this time about sixty men were firing. Tracy told McDowell and McDowell grabbed a rifle.

"The shots were coming all over the office," Tracy's story goes on. "Some fellows were lying under benches, some out on the cars. The miners were shooting from a house north of us and from trees and embankments."

It should be said here that "embankments" at the pit mine are mountain-like, rising as high as sixty feet. The steam shovel, as it goes along, swallows the dirt at its feet and regurgitates it alongside, leaving in its immediate wake a smooth surface of coal and on either side a giant ridge of bare earth. These ridges made perfect roosting places for the sharpshooting mine guards and later for the assaulting army as it closed in around the level space near the office, where the defenders made their last stand.

Tracy says Supt. McDowell gave him a 30-30 Marlin rifle and 100 cartridges, sent him to a mound 100 yards from the office to "keep 'em off." There the union miners shot at him and he at them until dark.

"Then," says Tracy, "McDowell and Findley (Allen P. Findley was timekeeper) called me down and told me there was a miners' union president there and he was going to have a conference with us to stop firing and I quit firing and came down. Findley gave a white sheet to a fellow named Jones. Jones gave it to me and told me to hang it on the telegraph wire and that was a signal to the miners and the miners' president to quit firing. So we hung it up on the wires, on a hill made by a dump of dirt just west of the commissary cars. But as I hung the sheet over the telegraph wires some fellow commenced shooting at me. I guess there were fifty shots fired at me before I could get off down the hill. Bullets were coming in every direction. They fired at the white sheet and at me too. They quit shooting then and I crawled down to the office."

Sniped Away All Night

It then developed, says Tracy, that the "miners' president" had not appeared after all. The attackers sniped away all night, but the defenders were hidden under the steel coal cars behind a barricade of ties, and up to that time none of them had been hit. It subsequently was learned that two miners, Jordan Henderson and Joe Pitzkewich, a Lithuanian, both union men, had been mortally hurt by shots from the mine. The crazing of the union mob is attributed to the wounding of these two comrades.

Through the night, says Tracy, McDowell's orders were for his men not to fire unless fired upon. Other survivors agree with this, but some of them gave shortage of ammunition as the reason for the order. Between 9 and 10 p.m. Tracy saw a man sneak up the track and bomb the bunk car.

"About twenty-five or thirty men fired at us all night," continued Tracy. "All through the night I heard them drilling companies of men like an army, hollering 'Squad, right,' 'Squad, left!' 'Left file!'—a regular military drill. There were about 300 men about 100 yards from the man who came up to bomb the bunk car. Their leader whistled, and each time they paid down. In my judgment they were backing up the men who done the dynamiting. After he set the bomb off they went away. I heard them remark, 'Lay low. That machine gun will get us if they find us here.'"

"Was there a machine gun?" Tracy was asked.

"Well, I suppose there was," he answered. "I saw it the evening before. It was not a modern gun. It was a Thompson sub-machine—a disk. It shot fifty times and you had to reload it. It was not much of a machine gun. It was nothing more than an automatic rifle—the kind of a gun you could pick up and carry around. It was shot from the shoulder."

The man whose body was hanged later was accused by the union miners [illegible] the machine gun operator. The body has not been identified.

At this point Tracy recalled that about dusk on June 21 an airplane circled the mine. He said it either fired five shots or the exhaust sounded like a revolver. Refugees near the swamp after the murders saw an airplane. There are two planes at Herrin, used for commercial purposes, but none will admit that either of these was the one in question.

At dawn the garrison was surrounded and firing stopped. From this point Tracy's story goes on:

"At dawn they gave us instructions not to fire any more, but to send some man out with a flag of truce

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Unions and Strikes.

Commenced Appeal 7-6-22

to meet the leader of the miners; that we were to surrender without fighting. I heard McDowell tell Shoemaker that. (John E. Shoemaker, one of the murdered, was the son of the mayor of Charlestown, Ill. He was a graduate civil engineer and McDowell's assistant.)

"So they send out a big fellow named Mac. He gets 20 yards from the cars when they open fire on him and Jones did not have a white flag then, but either him or Jones goes an' gets a cook's apron and ties it on a broom and marches out with the white flag. The miners said if we would march out and lay down our arms they would not harm us. I heard several of the miners say that. They said they would take us on a train and let us go back home.

"We laid down our rifles and put the shells between the cars and then walked out, all of us, with our hands over our heads. Those were the instructions of the miners, and McDowell and Shoemaker told us to do it. They advanced on us from all directions. Some was shooting in our direction and in the air, and they hollered and yelled. A fellow that kind of acted as leader told them to quit shooting toward us. He was a little heavy-set fellow, dark-complected, about 40 or 45 years old, weighed about 170 pounds, had on a dark suit or a blue serge.

"He seemed to be very reasonable, but couldn't do anything with them. He held up a .45 automatic and told them: 'Now you ought to use judgment. There is no use getting excited or starting any trouble whatever. I am the leader of this bunch. Listen to me and we will take them down the road.'

Threatened to Shoot Him.

"He started to say something else and they told him that if he didn't shut up they'd shoot him; they said they were going to kill the whole bunch."

The mob began beating their prisoners with pistols and revolvers, Tracy says. The leader tried to make a reproving speech, but three men stopped him and the mob got behind the three. Then a new leader appeared —"an old fellow about 50, big, stout, weighing about 190 pounds; felt hat, mustache, unshaved for about a week, red face, Roman nose, rawboned face, about five feet 10 inches tall, dressed very rough, blue shirt. They called him Tom or Bill, I forget which."

"This man," Tracy went on, "asks who the captain was, and they say they had no leader. He says: 'I make a motion that we take all these scabs out here and stop the breed of such people in the world.' They said: 'You are captain; if you want to kill them, that is what we want to do.' One or two old men had rocks in their hands and some had axes and some clubs and some rifles, shotguns and pistols. I seen two armed niggers and one unarmed.

"McDowell was marching just ahead of me. The leader picks McDowell out of the front rank and commences to beat him on the side of the head with a .45 automatic. The leader says to McDowell: 'You put Alexander Howatt in jail in Kansas, and you will never put anybody else in jail. I am going to beat your brains out with this pistol and put you in your grave,' he says, 'and use your body for bait for some of the rest of the scabs down here.'

"He hit McDowell in the forehead with the pistol and the blood spurted out immediately and McDowell fell back in my arms and I straightened him up. McDowell marched on about 100 yards. He never said a word. Then the leader said: 'You have got to tell us all you know.' And McDowell said: 'I don't know nothing.'

"The leader hit him several more times and made him march 100 yards after starting to beat him. And McDowell was a one-legged man and he couldn't walk any farther, and he says: 'If you people—if your intentions are to kill me, why,' he says, 'I refuse to march any further,' he says. 'I can't walk any further,' he says, 'I going to kill me, you can kill me. I can't go no further.'

Women Kick Him.

"The blood was just in splotches along the road where McDowell had held his head down when he walked. The leader takes him out of the ranks and hits him somewhere along the head and knocks him over, and there was some women there who commenced hitting and kicking him. Women and men all gathered around and kicked him and hit him. There was six or eight women, maybe ten, and some of them had babies in their arms. They marched us on west. That was the last I seen of McDowell."

(Note—There is a miners' hamlet not far from the spot where McDowell was killed. It is known as Crenshaw's Crossing. McDowell's skull was fractured above the left brow and at the parting of the hair. The upper hole "looked as if made by a pick," an undertaker told the writer.)

This vicious leader dropped out with the mine superintendent. The mob went on and, according to Tracy, a third leader took charge. Tracy described him and tells of his suggestion that the mob break the prisoner's arms with its rifles, which was not acted upon because he changed his mind. Near the power house woods a man who all the strip miners said was "president of the miners' local," appeared in an automobile, drew the mob leader aside, had a talk with him and pointed toward the woods. Tracy describes him, too.

The man in the automobile then drove away and the mob leader led the column into the woods and gave the command: "Every fellow that has got a rifle come forward; you fellows that ain't got no rifles stay back."

"It looked to me," says Tracy, "like there were from 300 to 500 miners behind us coming with pistols, rifles, shotguns and all kinds of things. One had an ax. The leader lined us up at the barbed wire fence and says, 'When I give the command every fellow fire.'

"The men were all eager to get up in front and take a shot. I could hear the guns cock as they pulled up. They told us to run. Just as I seen a fellow raise a rifle to shoot me I jumped and went under the fence. When I looked back I saw our men falling and yelling for help and the miners reloading and shooting them. I ran like a wild deer; I ran some. I can tell you."

THE NEGRO AND THE R. R. STRIKE

Where Will The Colored Mechanics Land Who Stayed On The Job? Will They Be Given "Seniority"?

The St. Louis Argus 9/22/22

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20—"Where will the Negro mechanics who remained on their jobs during the recent strike get off at now that the strike has been settled?" is in the minds of all who have a slightly more than causal interest in the colored man and woman as skilled and unskilled workers in this country.

Robert L. Mays, president of the Railway Men's International Association, has some interesting things to advance regarding this matter. He believes that the Negro must be unusually alert at this time or else he will lose whatever he has apparently gained by reason of the shifting eventualities of the recent unpleasantness. He lays special stress on the "seniority" espects of the situation. His reasons are shaped by the assumed fact that the Negroes who stayed on the job established their "seniority" in the sense designated by the unions themselves—veteran service as against young service. He also calls attention to the fact that there are several hundred thousands of colored men and women employed by the railways as shopmen, maintenance of way and freight handlers, station, and warehouse laborers. While a goodly number of these people went out with the strikers the majority stuck to the job. According to the argument advanced by President Mays here is where they got the "seniority" jump on the strikers.

"Organization of the Negroes" is the stern necessity of the moment as seen by Mr. Mays. "First it must be recognized," said the President of the colored men's International Association "that the bulk of the several hundred thousand colored men and women in the railway service are composed of shopmen, maintenance of the way and the so-called railway clerks which means largely frieght handlers, station and warehouse laborers."

"Second, people of our group are employed in largest numbers in the South-eastern and South-western section of the country.

"Third, the Federated Shop Craft unions recently or now on strike do not take colored men and women into membership.

"Fourth, there is on most roads a natural majority of white workers in these various crafts. The significance of this is that under established rules of labor practices, a majority of the employees of any craft, on any road, have the right to make the going rates of pay or the general conditions of work by agreement with the respective managements or the Labor Board.

"Analyzing the foregoing facts and taking into consideration the amount of color prejudice that was shown prior to the strike, plus the fact that an unbelievable number of Negro employees were out with the white men, it is important to warn and to urge Negro employees to organize themselves for several of many obvious reasons."

Porters, waiters, and cooks who form the bulk of the colored people in the railway service in the North, were not visibly affected by the strike and therefore not immediately related to the situations provoked into life by its intensive strugglings. But their position in the determinations of the questions at general issue appear to be fixed by the "touch one you touch all," dictum of the present day spirit of the "Union" organizations. Hence, they are being urged to unionize and stick by their guns in every controversy affecting the service and their wages. The organization spirit seems to have made considerable headway among the colored men in these branches of the railway service.

Actual antagonism to the admission of Negroes in the railway unions has crystalized, it is asserted, to the danger point so far as the Negro's affiliation with those unions is concerned. Open and firm avowal of this attitude is being assumed in all directions. There is no half heartedness, whatsoever, in this connection. "No Negroes need apply" is unquestionably in the minds of all the union organizations attached to the railway service. This must be met, it is declared by many colored men and women in the service, by counter organization. This organization to work in unison with other union organizations wherever such action will be made to serve the common good and the common welfare.

This is a protective measure taken with the view to putting a stop to the practice of using the Negro as a buffer between white discontented labor and the owners of the various railway companies. "If the Negroes are good enough to fill major and minor positions in the service during the periods of strikes they are fully good enough to receive substantial recognition when there are no strikes in sight," appears to be the conclusion reached by Negroes in the service at present. Hence, the Union idea is gaining friends among the Negro elements of railway workers.

President Mays of the Railway Men's International Association sums up this further phase of the situation as follows:

"We are not anticipating that the white unions will take the many thousand colored men into membership. Consequently, at our annual convention in Chicago, the last Tuesday of this month, we hope to have representatives present from a majority of the shops throughout the country where colored men are employed, in order that a policy of future action might be outlined. It is hoped the future relations between white and colored workers will be improved as a result of the position taken by the colored men during the strike crisis."

RAILROAD TRAINMEN OF AMERICA FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD HERE

St. Louis Argus

Colored Employes Representing 285

Railroads Attend Meeting As Guests Of Local No. 5.

9-15-1922

NEXT MEETING AT MEMPHIS

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Grand Council, Protective Order of Railroad Trainmen of America, convened at Tabernacle Baptist Church this city last Monday, for a four days session, with Lewis W. Fairchild, of Little Rock, Ark., the national president, presiding. National officers, directors, delegates and visiting members from the Southwestern States and Canada, representing 285 railroads were in attendance. They were the guests of Local No. 5, Nelson Fields president.

Tuesday was devoted to the appointment of necessary committees, followed by a general informal conference and a musical program.

Mayor Kiel Extends Welcome

At night Hon Henry W Kiel, mayor of St Louis, delivered a cordial welcome to the trainmen, assuring them that their presence here was appreciated. He expressed a desire that they would not miss eny opportunity to enjoy the many things which St. Louis offers all who come here. The mayor's talk was particularly instructive and carried with it considerable solid thought.

Standard Wage Scale An Issue

The most outstanding feature and the prime purpose for which the trainmen assembled was the matter of "Basic Standard wages for Passenger Train Porters" which was discussed in annual address by National president, L W. Fairchilds and the vice president, Thomas Thompson, when the convention reassembled last Wednesday morning. Among the timely and interesting recommendations embodied in each of the addresses were: (1) Uniform system of working conditions, and rates of pay suggestions. (2) Form of Relief for Widows of Deceased Brothers. (3) Plan system of Extending the Order, which were debated in regular order.

The officers of the Order of Trainmen are elected to serve two years. A national vice president and two members for the board of directors had to be elected at this conventin to fill vacancies.

Woman's Auxiliary Organized

In order to broaden the influence of their organization, the trainmen went on record as adopting a woman's Auxiliary, which was organized at the Wednesday's session. The auxiliary represented five states. Mrs. F. E. Doles of Little Rock, Ark., was made president. Mrs. Jno. Price of St. Louis will have supervision of the local branch.

An inspirational sermon was delivered Thursday evening by Rev. H. J. Fisher of Lovejoy, Ill., closing the annual convention of Raiload Trainmen.

A considerable sum of money was collected by the order from the several

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hundred delegates who were attending the session.

Mason Wrenn of Pine Bluff, Ark., was elected national vice president, and F. Jones, Little Rock, Ak., J. W. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn., were made members of the Board of Directors.

The next annual convention will be held in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1923.

NEGRO MECHANICS MUST BE ALERT

Savannah Tribune 9/27/22

R. L. Mays Gives Views Of Situation

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Labor—1922
Unions and Strikes, etc.

Tennessee

Big Four Railroad Offers Opportunity To Colored Men

To Give Helpers Chance To Be and Get Pay as First Class Workers—All Jobs Permanent.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Big Four Railroad has made special call to colored men of the south who have had experience as machinist helpers, Boilermaker helpers, blacksmith helpers in railroad shops and who are capable of doing the work required in these branches of service. The men will be paid the regular rate as any other man black or white, if they can deliver the goods.

D. J. Mullen, superintendent of Motive Power with offices at Indianapolis, Ind., in an interview with Alvin D. Smith, the president of the Alvin D. Smith company, a race advertising concern, says that the Big Four Railroad is going to give to colored men the square deal all the way. The Big Four wants colored men in their service because the colored man is a real American, and we have pledged ourselves to give them the biggest opportunity of a lifetime," says Mr.Mul len.

"There are already colored men in our service as machinists and blacksmiths and they are measuring up as no other men have done. Further we pledge protection in every way to the men in our service. If any man goes into our service you have a permanent job."

Bill to Stop Discrimination in Contracts With Trainmen

Cong. Madden Introduces Bill Designed to Protect Interests of Colored Railway Trainmen--Goodykoontz of W. Va. Pledges Assistance

(Special to The New York Age).

Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Eiland, grand president, Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, of 27 Jackson Mound this city, has received a letter from Congressman W. Goodykoontz of Williamson, W. Va., in which the latter has pledged his support to the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Madden (H. R. 12065), designed to stop discriminatory contracts against colored railway employes.

The congressman wrote that he had held a conference with members of the colored trainmen's association from West Virginia, led by G. W. Foy, in which he promised to cooperate in every way with Congressman Madden. President Eiland is working for the bill in association with R. L. Mays of Chicago, of the R. M. I. B. I. A.

The text of the Madden bill is as follows.

A BILL.

To amend section 307 of the Transportation Act of 1920.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That Section 307 of the Transportation Act of 1920, approved February 28, 1920, be amended by adding after the last line of said section following: "All provisions in contracts heretofore or hereafter made restricting, limiting, or any way interfering with the right of any railroad company to employ any person in any capacity are hereby declared to be interferences in interstate commerce and void, and any such provisions in any such contracts shall not be recognized or enforced by the United States Railroad Labor Board or any court in which the controversy may arise."

Section 2. That all rules and working conditions heretofore or hereafter adopted concerning employees of any and all railroads shall be the same in each craft of each railroad employer, whether employes are individually or collectively employed.

Section 3. That all laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this

—Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after its passage.

Labor - 1922

Unions and Strikes

Texas

WILL KEEP COLOR LINE.

Pittsburgh American 6/12/22

DALLAS, Texas, May 12.—Proposal to strike from the by-laws of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks the word "white," opening admission to membership races of other color, was defeated by the convention today. The question of referendum and recall was debated and tentatively incorporated in the by-laws.

N Y C CALL
JULY 7, 1922

Police Quell Riot.

HOUSTON, Texas., July 6.—Police were called upon to quell a riot between over 100 strike sympathizers and about 50 Negro employes of the Southern Pacific Railway here today. One white man was severly beaten and is in a serious condition, and several Negroes were injured.

The clash resulted, according to police, when pickets attempted to prevent the Negroes from entering the shops.

DALLAS STRIKERS ISSUE STATEMENT

Pittsburgh American 7-21-22

DALLAS, Texas, July 21.—One hundred Negro carmen and women are on strike here with five hundred white strikers. They walked out the day the strike began and are remaining true to their union and its principles. Mr. Ollie Williamson, one of the strikers and a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, has issued the following statement:

"We are anxious for Negroes to know that there are Negroes among the striking railway men. We enlist the sympathy of all the people. Of course, many of our people read of the strike in the daily papers, but it is probably true that all of them do not know the real reason for it. As railroad workers, Negroes have worked as a part of the union just as have white workers. The union has bound us up together. A raise for them has meant a raise for us and a cut for them has meant a cut for us.

We are not asking for higher wages. Even though the cost of living has remained the same in some instances but in most has gone higher we only ask that our wage scale remain the same.

In short, we have struck for three reasons: first, to maintain the present scale of wages and not accept the proposed wage cut; second, to demand time and a half for work on Sundays and holidays; third, to remain at work on the eight hour system.

There will be no violence among us. We only take this means of publicly explaining to our people the reasons for the strike as it affects us."

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Labor – 1922

Tennessee

Unions and Strikes

BAKER AND FOSTER FOR WHITE LABOR

Commercial Appeal

Only Difference on Method of Procedure

Memphis Tenn. 1/31/22

J. M. (Flip) Baker and W. D. Foster of the Illinois Central Railroad's train forces stand in imminent danger of conviction for the shooting of A. S. (Artie) McDowell by mistake for a negro brakeman at Millington on Sept. 16, as part of a general plan to clarify the train crews on the north end of the system, but if the state gets a conviction the penalty cannot be more than one to five years, whereas if they had got the right man the penalty would have been four to five times as great. The men claim that they went to Millington that night in an effort to persuade the negroes to quit the service peaceably and that they did not intend to kill any one.

The case that Gen. Bates unfurled to the jury yesterday in Judge Harsh's court had been perfectly worked up. It started with the crime itself, then came on the chauffeur who took them out there, the man who owned the gun, statements of the arresting officers, the signed statements of the men themselves and closed with as perfect a line of corroborations of various retails as is seldom heard in court.

But there is one thing that did not come out. The special agents of the road knew in advance that a job was to be done that night at Millington, and were there in force. Pete McHugh, chief special agent for the road here and commonly referred to as an "institution" with the road, admits that he knew in advance all about the affair, but he will not tell how he got the information.

McDowell, the first witness, stated that he is a conductor by right, but that on Sept. 16, 1920, business was light and he, being without a conductor's run, took a run as head brakeman, the next best thing in sight. Just this side of the first open bridge above Millington, while in the act of climbing from a low to a high coal car, he was shot in the back with a full load of No. 4 shot. He was found an hour later at Nonconnah and rushed to the hospital, but there was such a mass of shot in the muscles of the back that surgeons have not been able to remove them without permanent injury to the muscles, nor has he been able to go back to work.

$150 for Taxi Driver.

When Ernest Limoge, known also as Frenchy, a chauffeur, took the stand as the next witness the scene harkened back to the Bauman case of last week in the same courtroom. Frenchy, Baker and Foster conferred in the poolroom at McLemore and Rayburn, and later testimony showed that Foster and Baker met and talked the matter over at "the corner" and that they started from 'the corner" for the scene of the shooting. It was in the same poolroom that the state opened its case against Bauman for the killing of Police Sergeant Bell.

Frenchy testified that Baker employed him for the trip to Millington, and that he was to get $150 for it. He could not get the car that he wanted and finally got Touchstone's car from the Star Taxi Company. They went to Luke Markham's restaurant at Third and Union, and then to his home on South Front Street and got a shotgun, and thence to Millington via Raleigh. Frenchy heard remarks about going to "scare a negro off" and to "make him walk to Memphis." He also told of the uneasiness of Touchstone in and about Millington after Baker and Foster got out of the car; of their agreement to hold the auto at the road crossing a mile south of Millington, and of the agreement of Baker and Foster to meet them there and come into Memphis.

But as soon as Foster entered the waiting automobile what looked to Frenchy like an army of men sprang out of the bushes with drawn pistols and Foster, Frenchy and Touchstone put their hands up, Frenchy getting in the spotlight so that they might see fully the elevation of his hands.

Markham stated that Baker borrowed his shotgun for a trip to Lakeview (whence Bauman and Keitel had fled after Bell was butchered). That was on Friday, and Baker had told Markham that he would be back Sunday.

Pete McHugh, in a dialect which would have made him a member of the Dail Eirainn if he had been at home at the time, but thoroughly wise as to the rules of evidence, told of the posse's going to Millington that night "on information that had come to him;" lying in wait in the bushes at the crossing below Millington; hearing the shot fired; arresting Foster when he entered the waiting auto, and of Foster's signing a statement at the police station.

"Hell Will Be to Pay."

The statement, introduced through him was to the effect that Foster and Baker, after talking it over several times at "the corner" and at his home concluded that it was a shame for negroes to have the train jobs on the north end, while so many white men were out of work, and that they decided to go to Millington that night and make the negroes on the trains think that "Hell will be to pay" if they kept on the runs. However, they intended only to scare and not to kill any one.

Ernest Jones, a tall yellow negro out of Paducah was the one whom they hoped to get that night. McDowell is tall and of dark complexion.

Tim T. Keliher, chief special agent for the road at Chicago, followed with Baker's statement. Baker had been arrested in Mississippi four days after the crime. His statement going quite fully into details, and having for its essence that they intended to scare and not to kill a negro, was along the same general lines as that of Foster.

City Detectives W. E. Glisson and Joe Kennedy told of being in the posse that went to Millington that night with Pete McHugh and of Kennedy's finding a big pistol in the weeds where Foster was seen to have cast something as he was being arrested and of Foster's having a scabbard under his arm, inside his shirt.

Don Walton of McHugh's staff, followed with a statement as to the most murderous cartridges ever noted in a Memphis court. He stated that when the Foster pistol was unbreeched, the cartridges were found to have the entire exposed part of the lead split into four pieces down to the copper or shell. There is no telling how big a hole they would have torn in human flesh. Baker had told him about where the shotgun was thrown, but when he and Baker got there a rain had fallen and the borrowpit was deep with water.

Gun and Cartridges Come to Light.

But J. A. Wilson of Millington next came on the stand and identified the gun as having been found by him in the mud when the water went down at the point mentioned by Walton. The two shells, there were two loaded ones in the gun at the time, had No. 4 shot in them.

Pat Burk, engineer, on the day following the shooting, found a dozen shells at the bridge from under or very near which the state had shown the shot to have been fired. They were like the two in the gun, and the one taken from Foster's pocket by S. W. Brown, special agent for the company at Fulton, who also was a member of the posse. Brown also found a number of pistol cartridges in Foster's pockets like the ones that Walton found in Foster's pistol.

T. M. Kimsey, special agent for the road at Grenada, stated that he arrested Baker a few miles south of Sardis on the train on Tuesday following the shooting. Baker had a ticket reading from Sardis to New Orleans and paid for at tariff rates.

With the statement of Kimsey, which came at the end of the day, the state closed.

This, in brief, is what Baker and Foster will have to overcome with their proof today if they hope to be acquitted. All indications last night were that they would admit presence at Millington at the time and rest on the statement that they were there solely to try in a peaceable and lawful manner to persuade the negro brakeman on that train not to make the run any more so as to make room for a white man to have the position. Judge Jesse Edgington and Prof. W. S. Dugger are handling the defense, and Gen. Bates is looking after the prosecution in person.

President Eiland Delivers Address

Knoxville East Tenn. News

4/20/22

Well Known Railway Organization Head Tells of Excellent Work Being Accomplished By Organization.

A large and representative audience, including the members of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and their wives, attended the mass meeting at the Rogers Memorial Baptist church on last Sunday afternoon at which time the principal address was delivered by President J. H. Eiland, of Memphis, head of the organization.

President Eiland arrived in the city on Saturday from an extended tour of the southeastern section, and during his stay in the city was the recipient of many courtesies from the members of the local railway men's organization. His address delivered on Sunday afternoon was the source of favorable comment from all who had the pleasure of hearing it. Much information as to the method of operation of the organization and just what is being accomplished was gleaned.

Stresses Importance of Organization

"The salvation of the Negro, especially the laboring man depends upon his organizing power," said President Eiland. "Much has been accomplished throug horganization, and when the efforts of large classes of workmen have failed, it can be attributed to their failure to work in unison to accomplish that which they desired.

"The organization of colored railway men, of which I have the honor of being the head is just a little more than eight years old. It was a hard task to get it started, but when the men who are connected with the roads in the country realized just what it would mean, they readily joined and today we have active organizations in many states. Further, the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen is one of the only two colored organizations recognized by the National Labor Board of Chicago."

Messrs. Bert Hartsell and Newt Pearcy are among the officials in charge of the local organization and have been active in arousing interest mong the railway men in this section. Mr. Eiland left the city for his home on last Tuesday and reports a very pleasant stay here.

BRAKEMAN MURDERED BY WHITES

Says Undertaker Attempted to Hide Crime by Plugging Wound With Flesh

Chicago Defender

6/3/22

Memphis, Tenn., June 2—Newspapers in this city did not follow up the story on the death of Ernest Jones, 69 Wicks avenue, brakeman on the Illinois Central railroad. Jones was found dead on the train when it pulled into Dyersburg. His body was immediately removed and taken to a local undertaking establishment. It was embalmed and sent to his wife at Memphis. The coroner's slip accompanying it read, "Death due to heart failure."

Jones Murdered

A Defender reporter, knowing the ways of the South and having investigated similar cases, urged Mrs. Jones to examine the body closely. A physician was called in and made an investigation. He found that Jones had been shot. A .38 calibre bullet was removed from beneath his heart. It had severed the left ventricle. Where the bullet entered the body an inexperienced person had attempted to cover the wound by stitching on a piece of flesh cut from the leg. Under the left arm the letters "K. K. K." were slightly visible. The bullet was given to Mrs. Jones and she plans a damage suit to get to the real facts in the case.

Several months ago Jones received a letter from the Ku Klux Klan demanding he give his job to a white man. Fearing for his life he asked for a vacation until the trouble was cleared. Officials advised him to return to work, promising protection. On one occasion white snipers fired on a freight train, thinking Jones was the victim of their shot. A man fell from the freight car, however, but it proved to be McDowell, a white trainman. An arrest was made and confessions obtained, but the men are still at liberty by legal loopholes.

For over a year trainmen of our Race have been slain by a band of whites seeking positions on roads throughout Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Kentucky. The band is well organized and seemingly has the sympathy of southern "law enforcers." Jones is the fourteenth man to pay the death penalty by the indictment of this gang.

Probe English's Death

Recently the body of Chester English of Princeton, Ky., brakeman for the Illinois Central, was found in a marsh near Henderson bridge. A deep gash on the forehead told the story of how English met his death. The report was sent out that English fell from the train and was killed when his head struck the bridge. Persons in railroad circles refused to believe this version of the case, and declare that he is a victim of the gang.

According to reports from the Illinois Central officials over $20,000 has been spent to trail the murderers and that several men are on the point of arrest. The evidence is conclusive

TWO NEGRO SHOPMEN DIE FROM WOUNDS

Montgomery Advertiser

7/28/22

(Associated Press)

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 27.—Elbert Wade and Watts Willis, negro shop laborers, employed by the Illinois Central railroad here, died today of bullet wounds said to have been inflicted by a party of three men who are alleged to have [illegible] while they were on their way to their homes last night and opened fire with a shotgun and pistols when the two replied affirmatively to an inquiry as to whether they were railroad shop workers.

TEN ARRESTS IN 84 HOURS CLEAR UP TRHEE KILLINGS, WRECK PLOT IN STRIKE VIOLENCE

Memphis Times 9-6-22.

1—Robert C. Bright; 2—John J. Keeley; 3—Dudley J. Clegg; 4—Charles W. Jackson; 5—Hugh Borland; 6—Will Townsend, alais "Bull;" Charles M. Moak; 8—Albert M. Johns; 9—Frank A. Miller; 10—Seth W. Poston.

TEN PRISONERS CLEAR UP 3 KILLINGS, WRECK PLOT IN CONFESSIONS

Arkansas Authorities Take Three Men to Marion.

U. S. TO HANDLE ANOTHER

Four Face Hearing Today on Charges of Murder.

TWO OTHERS IN PRISON

Detectives and Police Rest Upon Their Oars With Evidence in Hand for Presentation to Grand Jury—Authorities Resume Investigation This Morning to Check Up Details of Testimony.

BY EUGENE TRAVIS.

With ten rail union shop strikers in custody, ten confessions filed in the archives of the police department, three murder mysteries bared and a train-wrecking plot uncovered in the recent rail strike disorders, Inspector Griffin and his corps of detectives last night were resting upon their oars.

In an 84-hour period, fraught with thrills, tedious deduction, patient inquiry, the running down of innumerable clews and combing the length and breadth of the city, the detective inspector announced that the department had in hand practically all the evidence for presentation to the grand jury. The following cases had been cleared up, he said, to the satisfaction of police officials:

First—The assassination from ambush of Charles H. Lanier, Frisco carman, last Saturday, and the identity of the four men implicated.

Second—A plot in which five men had figured to waylay Clarence V. Stevens, Frisco shop foreman, covering three ambush attempts when the conspirators had hidden behind the foliage of East Parkway for three consecutive mornings, the third consummating in the shooting to death of Lanier by mistake.

Third—Identity of the five men implicated in the attempt to wreck the Kansas City-Florida Special, fastest train on the Frisco system, the night of Saturday, Aug. 26, when 28 spikes were drawn from a steel rail near Capleville.

Fourth—Arrest of five men who confessed participation in the slaying of Frank Heath and Z. M. Brown, negro shopmen employed by the Frisco at Hulbert, Ark., last Aug. 10.

Griffin to Check Up Details.

Inspector Griffin's men today will resume their check-up of details in a second series of investigations, going back over the grounds and clearing up certain points in the confessions of the prisoners.

The inspector scoffed at a report that the police department now was looking for "the higher-ups."

"We have the principals implicated in a trio of murders and a plot to wreck a fast passenger train," he said. "We have obtained their confessions and the points brought out in each all jibe. The evidence practically is complete."

Frank A. Miller, Seth W. Poston, Albert M. Johns and Charles M. Moak, charged with first degree murder in the killing of Lanier, will be given a preliminary hearing before Justice Aaron H. Cohen at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

John J. Keeley, Hugh Borland and Dudley J. Clegg were taken to Marion, Crittenden County, last night, where they will face trial for complicity in the killing of the two negro rail employes at Hulbert, last August 10.

C. W. Jackson is held at police headquarters following his confession of complicity in the spike pulling near Capleville, last Aug. 26.

Will Townsend, alias "Bull," is in a cell at police headquarters in connection with the Hulbert killing and the Capleville spike pulling. He has confessed.

Robert C. Bright probably will be turned over to the department of justice agents and charged with contempt of court in connection with the recent federal injunction. Bright confessed his part in a plot to waylay Foreman Stevens, but he did not participate in the ambush last Saturday.

Labor - 1922
Unions, Strikes etc

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

District No. 5

Pittsburgh American

July 31, 1922.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COLORED MEN WHO ARE WORKING IN THE MINES IN THE CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION

8-15-'22

Greeting:—

The miners of the entire country have been on strike since the first day of April, 1922; with them, 40,000 miners of the coke region are on strike. These men, with their families, have been in bondage for the past thirty years, and are now fighting for their rights as free men.

It has been a bitter contested struggle by the members of the United Mine Workers of America in the Connellsville Coke Region for recognition of the Union, an eight-hour day and higher wages so they can feed, clothe and educate their children and provide better homes in which to live. The coal operators have done all in their power to defeat the aims of the miners. Gunmen are employed by the coal operators to compel the miners to do their bidding. Liberty of action is not thought of and free speech is impossible. More than one thousand families have been evicted since the strike was inaugurated and hundreds are being evicted every week. Notwithstanding this cruel and barbarous treatment at the hands of the thugs and gunmen of the coal corporations, the miners are remaining firm and more determined than ever that the coke corporations must recognize the United Mine Workers of America and the principle of collective bargaining.

Some of you men have been shipped here from the Southland and under misrepresentation. I want to tell you what the United Mine Workers of America, with a membership of 600,000, has done for the coal miners of this country.

The United Mine Workers' organization is ever tireless in its efforts to uplift all humanity to a higher plane of civilization. It is broad in principle and lofty in ideals. It asks that the man who works shall have good pay for his work and a say in his work. The United Mine Workers of America knows no man by the color of his skin or the race of which he is a member. If there ever was a time that the colored miner should join the United Mine Workers of America, that time is now. Prejudice and discrimination against the colored man is stalking through the land everywhere and one of the ways to successfully combat them is to join the United Mine Workers of America.

Many of you have been told by officials and agents of the coal corporations that the United Mine Workers do not recognize the colored man. In face of this propaganda of the coal operators and their agents, thousands of our race are members of this great organization, and we regret that men of the race are working in the mines that are on strike. We also feel that such actions by men of our race is fomenting trouble between the two races of an organization that has always given us a square deal. The United Mine Workers of America has done more to remove hatred and prejudice in the labor movement and to restore harmony and good will between man and man than any other agency in the country.

There comes a time in the life of every man born into the world when he wishes he had some wise counselor and friend to whom he might go, and laying all the facts in any case before him, be he advised as to the exact course of procedure he should follow. My advice to the colored miner is to join the United Mine Workers of America. If you permit some one else to act for you, do not complain if your liberty in restrained. If you neglect this opportunity, you are making a costly mistake and one that you will regret, because you are taking away from your children an opportunity to enjoy advantages to which they are justly entitled and without which they will not be happy. In unity there is strength and when we as a race stand shoulder to shoulder, advancing the standards of the race in all industries, then will our prospects in the labor world be as bright as those of the Anglo-Saxon. Every colored man who is working in and around the mines in the Connellsville Coke Region should join the United Mine Workers of America before it is too late. The strike is won, but you yet have time to connect yourself with this great organization and be in a position to enjoy the benefits that will result from this great victory.

United Mine Workers of America.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL PANGBURN,
Organizer, District No. 5,
United Mine Workers of America.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor Conditions — 1922

Tennessee (Peonage)

Negro Laborers Freed By Prosecutors Following Action Of

Charged With Beating Board Bill Preferred In Effort To H

East Tennessee News

Judge T. A. R. Nelson Takes Action.

Local Attorney.---

old Men In Employ.

When Charles Turner and Richard Stafford, two Negro laborers refused to remain in the employ of the B. T. Hill Construction company, engaged in building pike roads out of New Tazewell, Tenn., near Knoxville, agents of the construction company proceeded to prefer flimsy charges of "beating board bills" against the men and but for the action of Attorney W. F. Yardley, the men would possibly be serving workhouse sentences.

4/27/22

East Tenn. News Knoxville

Turner and Stafford, who give their homes as Macon, Ga., called at The East Tennessee News office on Wednesday and told of the audacious tactics employed in an effort to detain them against their will. Turner, the spokesman for the two stated that a white transportation agent approached them in Macon and agreed to pay their transportation to Tazewell, where the work of the Hill Construction company is in progress and to pay them $2 a day as wages and board free. He stated that more than thirty-five Negro laborers made up the gang which was sent out to the works. Turner stated that he worked for seven days and at the end of the second week he received forty cents for his work. He tells the following story:

"We worked two days the last part of the first week we were there and five days the second week. The first Saturday the white men told us they only paid off every two weeks. The following Saturday when we quit work we went to the office for our pay and although I had put in seven full days of twelve hours each, I only received forty cents. When I asked why I was not paid more, I was told that the money for my transportation from Macon and the money for my board was taken out of my wages. Realizing that the agent had misrepresented the conditions to me, Stafford and myself slipped away from the camp on Sunday night, for fear that harm would befall us by some of the company agents. We left Tazewell on the train the next morning and saw the paymaster, Elmer Crook, on the train.

"He had told the train conductor to detain us when we got to Knoxville, but this the conductor refused to do. Shortly after we reached the street we were arrested upon orders of Crook and taken before Esq. Frank Dobson, who sent us to jail, on a charge of beating a board bill."

Attorney W. F. Yardley, well known colored attorney, was employed b ythe men to look after their interests and the attorney immediately appealed to Judge T. A. R. Nelson, of the Knox county criminal court on a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the men. The judge ordered the case to be heard on April 26th. The day before the 26th, the men state that agents of the company called on them at the jail in an effort to get them to erturn to their works and promised them that the cases against them would be dropped. They refused to accept their proposition. Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Nelson had ordered the men brought before him on Wednesday afternoon, they were called before Esq. Dobson on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. The prosecutor failed to appear and they were given ther release.

Not only has a suit been instituted to recover the wages due the men, but federal authorities have been acquainted with the facts and interesting developments are looked for in the near future.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Labor Conditions - 1922

General.

Southern Labor's Efficiency

The old canard of Southern labor being relatively less efficient than Northern labor has been exposed so often lately, that it has probably gone into the discard permanently. Houston Post Tex. 4/24/22

This used to be the argument against locating manufacturing plants in the South. The poorer class of whites in this section were not regarded as industrious, and the negroes not reliable. Perhaps there was a modicum of truth in the contention many years ago.

But Southern mills have disproved the charge by actual statistics in recent years. In the cotton manufacturing industry, for instance, the output per spindle in Southern mills has been considerably larger than the output in the Northern mills. As further testimony of the ability of the Southern mills with their labor to compete with the Northern mills, the increase in spindles in the South has increased 171 per cent against only 23 per cent in the North, during the last twenty years.

Various factors have been operative in increasing the relative efficiency of Southern labor. For one thing, it is largely composed of native American stock, and is not as susceptible to radical leadership in labor circles as is Northern labor. There is less tendency toward sabotage and fewer strikes. Also, the standard of living has been materially raised among them, as the South has developed schools and modern conveniences. In the South home life has been less disturbed by modern conditions, and manufacturing labor has become comparatively stable.

Northern manufacturing capital is aware of the advantage of the South in this respect, and no longer hesitates to enter the Southern field. With this changed attitude toward the South, there is reason to look for enormous manufacturing development in this section in the future, since it is in this section that many of the raw materials are produced.

In Balboa's Footsteps With Stephen Graham

Globe Trotter Traverses Jungles of Darkest Panama and Comes Out on the "Peak in Darien" Overlooking the Pacific

N. Y. C. POST
SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

By Marian Storm

Around the Canal Panama is neat, safe, and shining. A few miles to the south and you are in the depths of a jungle from which white men who enter do not come out unless they manage to do so before sunset. Therefore nobody has been keen about following Balboa's example, and Darien has remained sovereign, savage, and untraversed since his day. Stephen Graham, writer and wanderer, has crossed Darien, however, alone with four Indian guides. It was a perilous journey, but worth all the pains, for when he left the forest behind him at last and climbed a ridge, he stood, like the forerunner of the Conquistadores, on a peak, and there he saw the Pacific for the first time. Coming straight from this historical adventure he has just reached New York.

"There was a thrill to it. I knew the awe that struck Balboa and his men. I realized the grandeur of that discovery with a force that opened my eyes to the past in a way that I never could have realized it if my first sight of the Pacific had not beeen won, like his, by hardship and after long waiting. Nobody knows upon what peak Balboa stood, and the skeptical enjoy declaring that there was no peak at the end of his route from which he could have seen the ocean. That's not true," said Mr. Graham positively. "You can stand upon a peak in Darien and see the Pacific, because I have just done it."

"Keats was right", I said, relieved, "all except the name."

"There are too many syllables in 'Balboa,'" Mr. Graham pointed out. "It would have spoiled the prosody. All the same, it is unfair that the world will continue to quote:

> . . . like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
> He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
> Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
> Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

But perhaps Cortez and all his men helped to build the Camino Real. That is a road, a yard wide and fifty-six miles long, paved with cobblestones, that runs through the deepest jungle. Even the tropical forest, that swallows up every relic of man within a few years, has not been able to hide the Camino Real. In some places the stones look as if they had been laid down twenty years ago. The Spaniards made the Indians build that highway though the wilderness for their gold-laden mules. No one has used it since. The Indians do not travel. But I found it a convenience—the only one I met.

San Blas Indians' Stronghold

"The Isthmus at that point is primitive and savage. It is the unshaken stronghold of the San Blas Indians, whom the white man has never conquered. Only a few days before I set out, the authorities of Panama City had dispatched seventeen police into the Indians' territory on a single mission. They had decided that the Indian women ought to stop wearing rings in their noses, and the police were instructed to remove these barbaric ornaments in the interests of civilization. I understand that they did remove three or four, but none of the police returned from the expedition.

"I took my leave of the Caribbean Coast at Nombre de Diós. Balboa must have started from a point at least a hundred miles further south, for when he went down to the sea and waded out, sword and banner held on high, to claim the ocean for Castile, he christened the Gulf of San Miguel."

Balboa stepped into the waters of the Pacific just 409 years ago, on St. Michael's Day, September 29. Mr. Graham did not exactly follow his example. He remained on the peak.

"My boots were full of water, anyway," he explained. "There was no need for me to wade. All the while we were crossing streams and rivers, rivers, rivers! They appeared in the path much too often to bother about taking off one's boots at the ford. We plunged in as unconcernedly as dogs, shook ourselves when we came out on the opposite bank, and proceeded. Of course, those rivers are full of alligators that move like lightning, but one can't be squeamish when crossing Darien.

"One of my guides would always help me, despite the fact that he had no hands and only one eye. He lost these accessories while dynamiting fish—the Indians' favorite method of angling—but their absence hampered him scarcely at all, and he made an excellent guide. By means of a hook and string arrangement at his wrists he was a dead shot and he could light a cigarette with quite an air. He was very anxious to carry me across one of the dangerous streams. He did carry my gun and knapsack—on top of his head.

"There are no settlements in the Darien jungle, no life as we knew it, at all. Every night at sunset, thanks to my guides, we came to something that might be called a village, and there hospitality was unfailing. Entertainment is always free—whether it pleases one's taste is another matter. But you are welcome to lodging in the Indian's home.

"The principal dish served is a trying compound or rice, grated cocoanut. oil, and lard beaten up and fried. The preserves of the jungle are frightful. I carried a few supplies, but could not take many, and it is not safe to eat the alluring tropical fruits that one finds in the path. A strange-tasting yellow plum is very plentiful, and I used to eat those.

"I carried the very same coffee pot that I used on my trip in the Rockies with Vachel Lindsay"—readers of the *Evening Post* will remember Mr. Graham's series of sketches: "Tramping With a Poet"—"and it came safely through Darien. The hospitality of the Indian nature extended to my own supplies, and if I let one of the guides make the coffee he invariably made for the whole village, sometimes lavishly disposing of a pound at a time.

The Women Love Cigarettes

"The Indian women are modest and dignified. Their greatest excitement and treat was apparently a cigarette. And that brings me to this astonishing fact: In this profound jungle, which white men may not enter, one may buy cigarettes, for the forest is full of impassive Chinamen keeping stores.

"I was amazed when I came upon the first of these establishments, but as we went on I grew accustomed to buying a quarter of a pound of sugar or half of a cigarette. Things are sold in infinitesimal quantities in the jungle. Nobody, until I caused a great financial flutter by doing so, had ever bought wished to repay my hostesses, but when a whole pack of cigarettes at once. I they saw the pack all the people of the village came in. I had noticed that if one of the Indian women could get part of a smoke she would hide it away until her husband went out and then enjoy it to the utmost."

Darien still harbors the wild beasts and serpents that Balboa saw. There are plenty of pumas and jaguars, and Mr. Graham passed close to a boa twined about a young tree and sound asleep.

"But the howling monkeys were the only animals that bothered me. Their horrible uproar in the night is enough to make any man's flesh creep. And all day long the parrots scream. To compensate for these creatures, however, there are strange and lovely orchids."

Mr. Graham believes that with one exception he is the only traveller who has ever crossed the interior of the southern half of southern Panama. That exception is an intrepid American woman, a missionary, whose name he does not remember, but who has now settled on the northern coast, on the Gulf of San Blas, where she steadfastly goes on with her work.

His notable expedition was prompted by the same motives that led him through Russia, through our South, into the Rockies, and over all the Spanish Main. He wished to understand people by seeing them as they live their daily lives. And in "Seeking El Dorado" he wished to repicture great deeds of the past and to approach the history of America from the side of the Spanish Conquest. "You cannot find the genius of the place somewhere else," he has learned. So to find El Dorado he set out from Madrid, and sailing through the Caribbean and visiting its islands he went on northward to New Mexico, then back to Panama, where the enterprise of the Conquest had its birth.

Strange Mixture of Races

The villages of the jungle through which he passed have no names, nor do they appear on maps. Their people, says Mr. Graham, exhibit some of the strangest and most complicated racial mixtures he has ever encountered. Interbred there are Chinese, Poles, Indians, negroes, Jamaican negroes, with some of the old Spanish stock.

"The negroes seemed more like black Spaniards than Spanish blacks," he said. "They are spiritless and often hopeless. In Panama the best laborers are the Jamaican negroes, a strong, energetic, and valorous race. They

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consider themselves somewhat superior, by reason of being subjects of a king, and one of them pointed out that while King Henry V 'went to prison because he had done a wrong' no President had ever displayed such impartial enthusiasm for justice. The native children are frequently bought for servants, but when they get ready they simply disappear into the jungle.

"Marcus Garvey is a great man down there. An 'army' of negroes, inspired by him, had been drilling at Bocas del Toro, and their night manœuvres and sham battle so annoyed the citizens that the authorities finally fined the army $7.

"The Canal Zone is developing an amphibious people. They are all magnificent swimmers. One sees children of four and five doing fancy diving and all the strokes.

"It seemed to me that the saloons of America had congregated at Colon. They are maintained largely for the throngs of sailors. Many are run by Chinese. Soft drinks are almost unobtainable.

"But the cleanliness of the Canal Zone is complete, even if it is enforced. In that great banana region you will never see a banana peel on the street. The natives' shacks are spotless.

"Sir Henry Morgan is the hero of that coast. The natives know nothing of Balboa, nor of Drake, who is buried at Nombre de Dios. The cannons which the famous pirate spiked when he attacked the Spaniards are there at Porto Bello, and do not look old at all.

"It was at Nombre de Diós that Sir Francis Drake, with seventy-three men, captured the Spanish stone treasure-house full of gold. He said to his followers, 'I have brought you to the treasury of the world.' That was the greatest amount of gold that has ever been gathered together at one place, except at Washington."

SUES CITY FOR RIOT DAMAGES

The Call 10/14/22

Kansas Man Given Verdict of $5,000 for Injuries Received by Mob

Cleveland, O.

ABILENE, Kas., Oct. 5.—William Bradley, a porter of the Rock Island Railroad at Herrington, Kas., who was kidnapped by a band of striking shopmen, taken into the country and beaten, has been given judgment for $5,000 damages against the city. He sued the city for $20,000 under the state mob law.

The demonstration against Bradley was made because he refused to leave his job during the shopmen's strike.

The state law under which Bradley obtained judgment is similar to the anti-lynch law now pending in Congress.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor Conditions - 1922

Tennessee.

MORE LABOR NEEDED

Negroes Will Be Transported to Scott's Levee by Y. & M. V.

Memphis was asked last night by the citizens of Greenville, Miss., to send 500 negro laborers to work on the main levee at Scott, Bolivar County, between now and Sunday.

The call came by long distance telephone from Franklin Turner, president of the Turner-Farbel-Love Company, who is in charge of recruiting labor for the levee fight.

Arrangements have been made by Co., A. H. Egan, general superintendent of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, to transport negro laborers free from Memphis to Scott. They are to apply for transportation at the Riechman-Crosby Company, 223 South Front Street. The first consignment will be sent at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Turner was in Memphis last Monday and asked that a large force be recruited for levee work at Scott. The newspapers carried the appeal and asked laborers to assemble at Grand Central Station. A force of 150 white men and nine negroes were waiting for the train, but Mr. Turner was unable to take the white men because the government is prepared to house and provision only negroes at Scott.

The government pays levee workers $1.25 per day and board. The work is comparatively easy. Labor now is needed to place sacks at threatened points on the levee.

"We have the situation well in hand at Scott," said Mr. Turner. "There is no danger of a break if we continue our vigilance. The river is falling, but we must be alert for several weeks until all danger is passed.

"The planters of Washington and Bolivar counties gave their negro help for levee work during the long period of emergency while the river was rising. The fields have grown up in grass and our planters are obliged to recall their labor from the levee to save the crops.

"We understand that there are hundreds of idle, able-bodied negroes in Memphis. These are the men we need and must have. We ought to have 500 men between now and Sunday. The co-operation of Memphis business men in recruiting this labor will be greatly appreciated."

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